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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-39 P. M.				
14th Nov	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	MACEDONIA	10512		
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7905		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10509		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7905		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

T.=Through Steamer.
* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillimber	16th Dec. 1908
KORBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillimber	16th Feb. 1909
KORBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillimber	16th Apr 1909
KORBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	4,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Badonicich	28th Mar. 1909
† VORWAERTS	4,990	B. Beinarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 16th Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 19th Nov.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie,
LHASA	3,171	Fri, 13th Nov.	6 a.m.	(direct),

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 16th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 19th Nov, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
13th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	6,339	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barrege	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	Gniomet	15th Apr, "
NERA	6,339	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec, 1908,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—
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Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
TOTOMI MARU	R. Smith		5th Nov	17th Nov,
YETOROFU MARU	K. Sato		17th Nov	29th Nov,
WAKAMIYA MARU	T. Yamawaki		30th Nov	12th Dec,
KAGESHIMA MARU	T. Arakawa		14th Dec	26th Dec, 1909,
MOYORI MARU	J. Hands		26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—
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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magnanini	15th Nov, 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec, 1908,
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magnanini	15th Jan. 1909.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
* ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov, 1908,
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedene	17th Dec, 1908,
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan, 1909.

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	13th Nov.
REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobson	22rd "
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Munbauer	4th Dec.
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

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† Will call at Seychelles.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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BLUE LABEL " " 1 " " "
RED LABEL " " 12 annas. " "

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SOLE AGENTS.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food
UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.
MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS
A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.
Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.
Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILA," Is expected from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and will discharge in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.

Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,

Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.

ELECTRICAL WORK

of all kinds for

MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,

Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.

THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.

5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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Telephone No. 838.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

Please Read This!

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S

BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*.—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayne's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*,—"Sir, will you kindly despatch V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called 'Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine for him from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 27-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
BIJOU TROUBADOURS.
LAST NIGHT.
OF
THE SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
SATURDAY, 14TH NOV.
"BABES IN THE WOOD."
Burlesque in 2 Acts.
30 CLEVER 30
CHILDREN
DELIGHTFUL DANCES.
EFFECTIVE SCENERY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.
BALLET
THE SANDOW GIRLS
FROM
DAIRY MAID.

PRICES: Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
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WEDNESDAY NEXT GRAND MATINEE at 5 p.m.

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Sole Lessee and Manager .....HUGH J. WARD.
Under the distinguished patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)
HUGH J. WARD'S
LONDON COMEDY CO.,
Including Miss Grace Palotta in R.C. Carton's richly humorous, scintillating, satirical, Farcical Comedy,
"MR. HOPKINSON."

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY,
AND
MONDAY NEXT.
Grand production of London's latest and greatest laughing success
"WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD."
as played at Wyndham's Theatre for 400 nights.

Box plan at SOUNDY & CO'S.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.
THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.)
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST Living Pictures ever shown in India.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

When we will exhibit for the first time some wonderful films—the latest novelties just received, amongst which

GRAND NAVAL SCENE

Depicting LIFE ON BOARD an ITALIAN Cruiser. A red letter day in life on board of this Steamer was the official visit of H. I. M. the German Emperor. With the Kaiser, so prominently before the politic world at the present moment, this Picture is of coming interest and His Imperial Majesty is seen to great advantage as he is received on board and inspects everything on board.

His leave taking is particularly picturesque, the Kaiser saluting the officers of the Italian Cruiser in characteristic style.

THE RAGPICKER'S DAUGHTER.—This describes in unique detail a realistic drama in real life. This is the story of Rose, the flower girl, on whom a young Viscount has designs as she is very beautiful. He tempts her to his villa but she resists him and escapes home. He then has her trapped by ruffians who bind her and throw her in a room. She writes a note with blood drawn from her arm and pushes it through the venetians and it falls into the hands of a ragpicker, who with his friends rescue Rose and roughly handle the Viscount and his accomplices.

TO-NIGHT
FOR THE LAST TIME
RUSSIAN COSSACKS OF THE DON AND FLASH JAMES,
which has attracted enormous crowds this week to our fairy Pavilion.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
Showing the latest novelties of
The Most Thrilling Events of the World,
The Most Beautiful of Realistic Scenery,
AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

EXCELS ALL OTHERS.

In this week
2ND GRAND AND ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
We are introducing the latest novelties of films.
COMIC, DRAMATIC AND MOST REALISTIC SUBJECTS.
Exhibited on our giant screen with the steadiest, and clearest projection ever shown in India.
Don't miss this opportunity as these films will not be repeated,

SATURDAY, the 14th NOVEMBER,
EVERY THING NEW AGAIN.

MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25TH 9-30 P.M.
MADAME
ALICE GOMEZ
TOWN HALL
TUESDAY, DEC. 1ST.
PLAN AT
S. ROSE & CO.'S

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCES & Co., Ld., Jewellers Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. L. R. Gardener, 19, Workss Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' belridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFICO Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort

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AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BUILT TO GO. Our high grade English manufactured cycles: Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand: and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN WALER (MARE), sound, MAIL PHAETON, HARNESS, etc. Owner going on furlough. Apply. Box No. 570, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—VICTORIA, HORSE and HARNESS. Either separately or turn-out complete. Apply H. J. MILES, High Court, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Per Bombay Rs. 3. Moffusil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch, G, St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Recreations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Sail Companies. Places of interest along the Coasts. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations as the Indian Lines. Price, Wide Lanes Annual Subscription Rs. 6 (including Postage

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JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 20", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADE EASY WHAT-BIKING.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared, Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Coz's Building (Top Floor), Horuby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1, Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle, PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thou and; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO LET.—Opposite Graham Company, Parsi Bazar Street, large airy FIRST FLOOR ROOMS, marble flooring, suitable for Offices. Apply SERVAI, THORNS COMPANY, 18, Hornby Road.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, as the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay)

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. s. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—A PONY and TRAP complete. Pony about 14-2. Apply Mr. LEACH, care of Leach and Weborny, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WE OFFER GOOD MOUNT.—High grade English built up-to-date cycles, Sunbeam, Royal Indian Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37, Medows Street, Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

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FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & Co.
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SLINGSBY'S TRUCKS

DINNER, TEA AND REFRESHMENT WAGONS,
LIQUER AND CIGAR TRUCKS,
BOOKSTALL TRUCKS, ETC., ETC
FOR
Hotels, Messes, Clubs, Hospitals, Refreshment Room Contractors, Restaurants, &c.

Large Assortment on View.

W. CROWDER & Co., LTD.,
Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } **BOMBAY.**

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured, piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cup boards, almirahs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, iron safes, large cupboard, book stand, side board, 3 Smith's typewriters in good order.

2 cases new saddlery and saddles.

By order of the French Wreath and Co. of London and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Edward Jones and Co., the Undertakers of Bombay.

E. J. & Co. 1-3, 3 cases hardware, coffin furniture and haberdasheries.

N. B.—The above 3 cases will be positively sold, this time and sale not postponed.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Mr. W. F. Jardine, consisting of watch, brooch pins, chain with ring, locket, table cutlery, a choice collection of plated ware, barometer, photo requisites, cameras, time pieces, telescopes, woollen and cotton wearing apparels, leather and canvas bags, trunks, table linen, boots and shoes, bed clothing, game animal skins, bison hides and heads, books, maps, lanterns, candlesticks, crockery, glassware, table, glass provisions, caps, hats, aluminium and copper pots, kitchen sundries, enamelled and tin ware, megaphones, tiffin baskets, camp tents with poles, matting, chicks, curtains, carpets, a useful assortment of camp furnitures suitable for district officers, horns, game skulls and other lot of useful sundries.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-à-vis.
1 rubber-tyred shigram.

The property of A. E. Sherring, Esqr., late Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

1 12-H.P. motor car, 5 seated, 2 cylinder by Darracq, in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MACHINERY, etc., of the Clive Aerated Water Factory and the accessories of the Clive Bakery and good will.

Under instructions, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Bellasis Road opposite the Byculla Club on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the machinery, etc, of the above Factory.

1 Campbell's 3 H.P. oil engine with circulating tank with silencer.

1 Haward and Tyler sodawater machine, 11 gallons cylinder, 2½ inches pump, to be worked with two fillers, giving an outturn of 1,000 dozens per day.

1 Bottle filler with syrup pump complete.
1 Gasometer with copper belt complete.
1 Wrought iron 400 gallons storage tank.
1 Zinc 120 " "
" 50 " "
2 Charcoal Filters.
1 Steel shafting 2¼ feet long 2 inches diameter with pulleys, belting.

About 500 dozens bottle with boxes, 4 hand carts, also few articles of household furniture.

The above Factory is in working order and realizes good sale.

N.B.—The above Factory can be seen working any day from 2 to 5 p. m.

Also the accessories of the Clive Bakery such as carts, tables, tin moulds, etc.

Private offers for the above will be received by the Auctioneers before the day of Sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 6, Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawingroom and bedroom furnitures, elegant partition screen by Wimbridge, old Chinware, glassware, cookery, platedware, pictures, English ice safe, etc., the property of F. Yorke Smith, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35 HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 5, Case No. 84, Muluckwadi, (Girgaum).

Building Street No. 13-15, Case No. 74, Khetwadi 7th Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of cotton seeds, bundle of gunny, cloth, wagon of timber, hemp, luggage, iron bars, weights shovels, rods, Cot. hand chaff cutter wooden table, drums, small tin motor oil, old iron, iron pipes, and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT, STORES, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1908, at 1 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of India rubber scrap, bolts and nuts, rivets, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, bridge materials, leather scrap, wheels and axles, and tyres, medical instruments, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, looks, earthenware pans, old files, tubes, empty oil casks and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials, have been already weighed, and the weighment marked on each lot, and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the same will be sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,

FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR

NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS

Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!

VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
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LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE

Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.

The property of Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell—

1 C. spring canoe landau with rubber-tyred wheels and brake.
1 pair of bay waler horses and harness.
1 mail-phaeton.
1 cabriolette.
1 grey strong waler horse, goes both in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of White Cotton Swiss Embroideries, Fancy Laces, Cotton Trimmings and Coloured Velvet.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Allybhoy Abdoolrasool Khanwalla.

H. A. 699 No. 1114.—1 case white cotton swiss embroideries.
H. A. 513 No. 1105.—1 case fancy laces.

On account and risk of Mr. Maljibhai Mabomedali.

H. A. 688 No. 1109-10.—2 cases fancy laces.

On account and risk of Mr. Mahomedally Samsoodin—

H. A. M. S. No. 1245—1 case cotton trimmings.
H. A. M. S. No. 1253—1 case coloured velvet.

On account and risk of Mr. Gulamali Fazalali Jerivala—

H. A. G. F. No. 1241—2 parcels fancy laces.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Kamatipoora Bazar Road and at Khambatta Lane, Khetwady, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Meherjibhoy Cursetji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and others the Mortgagors sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties at the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTCULARS.

Lot. No. I.

To be sold on THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3223 and 4289, New Nos. 10088 and 10841, Old Survey Nos. 2223 and 3841 and New Survey Nos. 6710 and 6710 respectively, with the messuage, tenement of dwellinghouse of three compartments standing thereon, situate in Kamatipura Bazar Street on the west side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1026 and 1763, Street Nos. 120, 122, 124, 126 and 2 containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards and two-ninths of another square yard and forty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard respectively, or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Kamatipura Bazar Raod, on the west by the house of Kamatee Lingala Posute Bin Poohaavza, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Malloo Shanj and on or towards the south by the Kamatipura Ninth Street.

Lot No. II.

To be sold on SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, 1908 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the the messuages standing thereon situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventeen square yards and fourninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13 and New No. 13502 and assessed under Ward No. 2167 and Street No. 15 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Public Road called Khambatta Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Manockji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage and by the property formerly of Jamsetji Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, but now sold and on or towards the south by private passage and beyond that by the property comprised in Lot III.

Lot No. III.

To be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises,

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing, situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane in the Sub-Registration Sub-District of Fort in the town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 582 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collecter of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 13504 and under New Survey No. 5514 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 65 E and now under Ward No. 2166 and Street No. 14 and bounded on or towards the east by the Public Khambatta Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the north by the private passage belonging to Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and beyond that by the property comprised in lot II and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, beyond that by the property of Pirozbai, wife of Muncherji Sheriadji Bharucha.

Further particulars and condition of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Attorneys to the Mortgagor, Hornby Road, or from the Undersigned.

SALE OF 40 BALES COUNTRY TWILL.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and CO., will by order of Sha Khooshaldas Deukar alias Deukaran Mulji, the agent for the Madhavji Dharamsi S. and W. Co. Ltd; and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser H. Abdool Rehman Patel an insolvent, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, 1908, at 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the shop of Sha Deukaran Mulji; Rao Mukh Lane, Mulji Jetha Market out of Fort:—

40 bales each 50 pieces of 40yds each bleached striped twills. No. 234: of Madhavji Dharamsi Mills.

Samples may be viewed at the sale premises.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

"APENTA" B.G.
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT,

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realises interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M LATTEY,
Eighteentons Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
GATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Karachi.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Madras.	Ranchok.	Tientsin.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Colombo	Sourabaya.	Yokohama
Penang.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .....„ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Xema, 445 tons, Captain H S Shepherd sailed yesterday for Jedah with 511 pilgrims.

THE steamer Killen, 2,257 tons, Captain J. K. Wilson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain J Thomson arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G E Pickering will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Melbourne, 2,394 tons, Captain R H Stafford will sail to-day for Mauritius with ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Ross, 1,653 tons, Captain W Harris will sail to-day for Coconada with ballast.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,692 tons, Captain G Wish sailed yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo and 6 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence.....Lt E Stocken .....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr ...Shuter .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 12.

Akbar.....2311 Morgan.....W & A G &Co
Arcadia.....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Africa.....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Anchesarden ...2349.....Galloway M M & Co
Sanadar .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evanson ...W & A Graham & Co
Badrie .....1613 Baldwin...Jeddah...16-11 GJeewajee
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Clematis .....2329 Davies ...James Mackintosh & Co
Crusader.....2759 Melburn .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 .....Kasseburn .....M M & Co
Frankley.....2618 Yell .....T M & Co
Haidari.....1563 De Lorme Jeddah.....10-11 R & P S
Inchbonva.....3572 Nicholas.....T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....515 Webb .....S Dharamsi & Co
Kirley Bank ...2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Kt Templor...4901 Gillis .....W & A Graham & Co
Killin.....2257 Wilson .....
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lotusmeri .....2491 Wilson .....Cory Bros Co
Landaura .....2157 Abbott .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kalibia ...	3149	Walker ...	K'chi	17-11	...T Morrison
B Braunfels ...	3558	Zittlosen.	K'chi	16-11	W & A G & Co
D & E Chapra ...	3954	Henderson ...	A'werp	.....	21-11
F Clan Graham ...	3288	Chittagong	Elliot		21-11
					Mair & Co
K Rinaldo...	2792	Rickering ...	K'chi ...	13-11	...F M & Co
L Saraswati...	443	Ismail...	Reparring ...	14-11	R A W
M Delta	4776	Snow...	Shanghai...	21-11	P & O Co
N Streathdee....	...	2846	White	Baltimore.....	16-11
					R A Willis
O Governour...	3120	Burmister...	Z'bar	13-11	A Strandes
Q Alavi.....	3824	Hill...	Jeddah ...	13-11	B & P S N Co
					and A M Jeewanjee

Offside N.

Islami.....1605 Newby ...Jeddah ...17-11 B & P S N Co

Offside Q.

Moshtari.....1110 ...Persian Gulf 16-11 ...B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sofala.....3436 Babb.....N F.....M M & Co
2 Massilia...3250 Thomson .L'pool 27-11 W & A G & Co
3 D Balduino ..2684 Maganzini ...Genoa 15-11 Florio and R S N Co
4 Ischia ...2784 Balsito...S'ghai...17-11 G D Grossie
6 Anatolia...2481 Laidlay...M'Goa...14-11 K N & Co
7 Totomi Maru.2164.Smith Kobe.17-11 N YK'aisha
8 Bohemia...2307 Dabcevich...Trieste...16-11 A L S N Co
9 Clan Ross.1654 .13 Harres.Madras 12-11 T M & Co
10&11 Oy of L'don 5693 Whish...K'chi 14-11 K N & Co
15 Nurani .....2870 Cingan...Calcutta...13-11 ...T Morrison & Co
16 Reichstag .....1396 Jacobson... ...Z'bar 23-11 A S

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Massilia s ...	Thomson.....	Glasgow, Oct 8
12	Killin s	Wilson.....	Calcutta, Nov 2

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Basreh, &c
	Wearmouth s....	Catto	Calcutta
	Xema s	Shepherd.....	Jedah
	City of London s	Whish	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Ross, Harris, for Coconada.
" Melbourne, Stafford, for Mauritius.
" Rinaldo, Pickering, for Karachi.

Steamer Massilia, for Liverpool, &c, entered for loading yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Marmora, with the homeward Mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 6th instant passed Suez at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 12.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—80 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 1/4 cwt ivory K N Miani.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—10,500 cwts mowrassed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,506 cwts myrabollams, E Gomersey; 4,871 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 152 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 116 bales cotton, J A Beebie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—4 pots rose oil; 8 and Joachim; 8,605 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 1,078 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

D Balduino s—1,091 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—250 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

D Balduino s—50 bales cotton, Bamji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—1 bundle carpets, Volkart Bros; 2 bales twist The Swadeshi Mills Co; 5 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—2 bales carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Totomi Maru s—750 cwts onion, R E Dadachanji, 5 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Ischia s—350 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 25 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 1 cwt ivory, K N Miani and Co; 86 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, E Maledina.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—190 cwt poppyseed 40 cwts gum and 11 cwts coir matting, M M Essabhoy; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 205 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 400 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Totomi Maru s—260 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha;

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATERWORTH—November 8, at Nellore, the wife of T. L. Waterworth, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALDERSMITH—AMEERS WHITE—November 7, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Coggan, D. D., Claude Herbert Aldersmith, second son of H. Aldersmith, F. R. C. S., M. D., of Horsham England, to Mildred Ameers White, youngest daughter of the Rev. Ameers White of Llantrysson, Wales.

SINCLAIR—RUSSELL—November 7, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. H. Cogan, D. D., Bruce Warden Sinclair, only son of James J. Sinclair, Esq., to Elizabeth Gilmour Johnson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Russell of Merkland, Moffat, N. B.

SEYMOUR—BISHOP—November 5, at St. John's Church Kalka, by the Rev. W. J. Wickins, M. A., Chaplain of Kasauli, Charles Robert Foster Seymour, Esq., 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment) eldest son of C. B. E. Seymour, Esq., J. P., of Killagally Park, King's co., to Zoe Irene Leslie, eldest daughter of Colonel L. T. Bishop, late Commandant, 2nd P. C.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.
"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisments."

DEHRA DUN.
"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.
"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.
"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.
"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.
"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.
"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.
"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 2-30m., 2-8a. Low water, 8-27m., 7-55a.

P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with English mails of the 30th October, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Arrival of the Bishop-Designate of Bombay by the mail steamer.

Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 16th, Last Quarter, 5h. 11-1m. a.m.; Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 14.—Empire Theatre, the London Comedy Company, 9-30 p. m. Bandmann's Theatre, New Bijou Troubadours, 9-30p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-13m., 2-49a. Low water, 9-21m., 9-34a.

Sunday, November 15.—22nd Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 45m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 3-59m., 3-39a. Low water, 10-49m., 6-32a.

Monday, November 16.—Bombay Municipal Corporation. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 4-54m., 5-9m. Low water, 0-18m. 0-39a.

Tuesday, November 17.—Enthronisation of the New Bishop, Cathedral, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 6-14m., 7-12a. Low water, 1-15 a.m.

Wednesday, November 18.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 7-27m., 8-26a. Low water, 0-29m., 2-0a.

Thursday, November 19.—Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-12m., 9-9a. Low water, 1-45m., 2-31a.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—One Murakmal Baldeo, aged 40, a munim in the employ of Mulakchand Gurakmal of Bhuleshwar, was washing his hand and mouth in a tank near the Bhuleshwar temple, when he lost his balance and fell into the tank. He was drowned before any assistance could reach him. An inquest was held by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STUCK IN THE MUD.—A native cargo boat called Seeprasad, loaded with rice, sugar, cloves, &c., got stuck in the mud off Carnac Bunder and listed over owing to low tide. She shipped water and a considerable portion of the cargo was damaged by sea water. The cargo is owned by eight native merchants and is said to be worth about Rs. 10,000. It was shipped for the port of Vingurla. The boat is valued at Rs. 2,000 and is owned by one Narayen Ramchandra.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, and Quilimane, per extra s. s. "Gouverneur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, the 13th instant instead of at 9 a.m. as previously notified.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Tinhow" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, 14th instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m. on the 15th idem.

THE HON. SIR VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

THE Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., who was at Dwarka on a short tour, was presented with an address of congratulation by the inhabitants of Okha Mandal on the title of Knighthood lately conferred on him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. The spacious hall of the Okha Mandal Library was tastefully decorated for the purpose, and long before the appointed time, all the leading inhabitants of the place had assembled.

The Vahiwatdar of the place was voted to the Chair. In opening the proceedings of the evening, he highly eulogised Sir Vithaldas for his public career and for his many sided activities. The address was then read out. It referred in appreciative terms to his public activity and the great activities of his family at Okha Mandal. Reference was also made to some local matters and grievances, and Sir Vithaldas's help was solicited in respect of them. Among the latter mention was made of the obnoxious toll and the absence of a railway communication with either Jamnagar or Porebunder.

In reply Sir Vithaldas heartily thanked them for their warm reception and the glowing terms in which the address was couched, and with reference to the demands contained therein he said that His Highness the Gaekwar, who took a very keen interest in the welfare of his subjects, would no doubt do all in his power to redress their grievances, and that he would try his utmost to place these facts before His Highness the Gaekwar. He also expressed his hope that the railway project, which has been favourably received by their Highnesses the Gaekwar and the Jam Saheb, would soon be an accomplished fact.

After distribution of pansupari, the meeting terminated late in the evening.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

YESTERDAY, at the St. George's Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. George Henry Phillips, aged 53.

Mrs. Phillips, widow of the deceased, deposed that the deceased was lately out of employment. Up to 22nd October he worked with Messrs. Lipton and Company. He lived with the witness till last Tuesday when he was asked to leave the house. He used to drink much and it was through this habit that he lost his appointment. The deceased was in a terrible condition from the effects of drink when he was asked to leave the house last Tuesday. He was deranged in his mind. He often said he would destroy himself.

Mr. William Trafford, a commercial traveller residing at Wedderburn House, Colaba Causeway, said he lived on the second floor of the house. On Tuesday morning the deceased came to his door under the influence of liquor and asked for a rupee. Witness kept him in his house and a friend of the witness gave up his bed to him. About quarter-past six o'clock, the witness saw the deceased the last time in his private room. He was in bed. The witness then left. Half an hour later the witness was informed by his servant that the deceased had fallen from the verandah. The witness thought the deceased fell over a low cot on the verandah and overbalanced himself over the verandah railing. On Tuesday night the deceased was absolutely sober and told the witness that he had saved his life by not turning him away from the house, and that if the witness had turned him away he would have committed suicide. The deceased was removed by Inspector Jones to the hospital.

The Jury returned the verdict that the deceased committed suicide by throwing himself from the second floor of a house while tamporarily insane.

G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A Soiree was held under the auspices of the G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, in the grounds of the Institute last night. The gardens were very artistically decorated and brilliantly illuminated on the occasion. The entertainment commenced with the playing by the G. I. P. R. Military Band of a selection of music, after which Mrs. Hepper distributed prizes to the successful students at last season's Technical Classes.

The following report was read by Mr. A. E. L. Harrison, secretary to the Institute "As Secretary of this Institute it devolves upon me to give some account of the attempt the Committee have made to organise Technical classes for the benefit of the younger employes of this Railway. Last year's results were so encouraging that a new session is being inaugurated this evening on a somewhat extended scale. During the last session, classes were held in three subjects, Mechanial Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Machine Drawing. Abut 20 lectures were held in each subject, and the average attendance at each lecture was 20. At the conclusion of the session the students were examined in each of the subjects by various officials connected with the workshops and offices. Three prizes were offered in each class, and in additon a prize was given for the student doing the best home work. A small class was also formed for the intructions of native lads in English. This was very successful. In conclusion the Committee acknowledged with thanks the kindness of the Agent in making a grant of a sum of money which enabled us to keep the classes going and also provided the prizes."

A Concert followed, Mrs Moore, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Haddrell, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Lahill, Mr. Martinelli, Mr. Edwards (Junior), Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Fairweather, Mr. Jolly, Mrs. Woolford, Mr. W. S. Alcock, Mr. A. J. Ablitt, Miss E. D'Souza, Mr. Pope, and Miss. O. D'Souza contributing the music. The evening's entertainment, which concluded with an Al-Fresco Dance to the G. I. P. R. Military Band was a great success, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Harrison, the energetic Honorary Secretary and the Committee.

The Declaration of Independence by Bulgaria has led a French contemporary to inquire how far Europe is tending towards universal Republic. It finds that since the French Revolution the following 14 Kingdoms or Empires have been created :—Bavaria, 1805; Saxony, 1806; Wurtemberg, 1806; Netherlands, 1806 and 1815; Westphalia, 1807; Hanover, 1814; Bulgaria, 1831; Greece, 1832; Roumania, 1881; Servia, 1882; Norway, 1905; Balguria, 1908; France, 1804, 1814, 1830, and 1851; and Germany, 1871. The following have disappeared;—Westphalia, 1813; Hanover, 1866; Sicily, 1860; Church States, 1870; and France, 1870. Of these five States where the Monarchy has disappeared, one only, France, has substituted a Republic for a Monarchy.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"Better late than never" says the proverb and I would therefore ask you to allow me even now to voice the opinion of a large section of the public in the Bombay Presidency who have welcomed the recent Government Resolution on Discipline. The principles which have been there laid down are not a bit severe excepting that the expression "Public meeting" has been left very vague, and there is a very large number of parents and guardians who think that all these rules ought to have been framed even much earlier. The "new spirit" has been aiming at undermining the influence of such of the parents and guardians as did not want the schools and colleges to be the Debating Societies of Politics; and all these right-thinking gentlemen look to Government for a strict enforcement of the Resolution. The first duty of every student is, as the Government say, to mind his own studies and never to dabble in politics; and the Indian student finds the same sound advice in the sacred scriptures and the teachings of the ancient Gurus. There has been unfortunately, however, a tendency of late among the political agitators to drag the youths in political arenas, and the mischief which these mountebanks have so long been able to play will be far-reaching in its effects. There can be no doubt but that the sedition-monger has succeeded in affecting with his poison a number of misguided and hopeless youngsters; and so long though temptations of a political nature were put in the way of Indian students—temptations which jeopardised their good citizenship,—nothing used to be done in the direction of counteracting their immoral effects, in consequence of the lax and half-hearted system of supervision that was till now prevailing. Only a very few years ago the incredible thing did actually happen and at one of the Educational Institutions owned by the Government themselves that not only did the seditionist flourish but he did so at the cost of the more loyal section, and the prizes and rewards went to men who were notoriously disloyal. If the fair fame of India must not be allowed to be stained by propaganda subversive of order, all parents and guardians must assist the Government in preventing the spread of anarchical ideas and the dissemination of falsehoods among the future generations. Whatever may be said by that section of the Press whose sole duty seems to be to vilify and misrepresent the Government, it can be fairly said as regards the policy that has been now initiated by the Government of Bombay, that it is an attempt not to weaken parental authority but rather to co-operate with right-minded parents and guardians for the suppression of an existing evil.—Yours, etc.,

TRUTH.

PERSIAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is no doubt known to you, that about two years ago, a representative Government was granted to the Persian Nation by the late Shah Mozaffaruddin, after whose demise the present King Mahamed Ali Shah, after hampering as much as was in his power, the progress of the representative mode of government, deliberately by a "coupe-de-stat" on the 23rd June 1908, abolished the assembly, bombarded Tehran, and razed to the ground the building where the assembly used to hold its meetings, and several other structures of the city; made prisoners of a large number of patriots, and put a great number of them to death. Since that event almost the whole of Persia has been in the throes of anarchy; and blood has been flowing in all parts of that country like water.

Men in all stations of life have in one cause or the other lost their lives; property has had no security, and whole families and communities who were in affluence and comfort have been left quite destitute, without the comforts of a home or the protection of a guardian. We have been every week receiving from all parts of Persia, harrowing tales of the miserable condition of widows and orphans left without any support in that country. Our compatriots all over the world have opened out relief funds for the amelioration of the lives of these widows and orphans, and large sums of money, aggregating thousands of pounds sterling (£7,600 from Constantinople and £10,000 from the Caucasus) have been subscribed and remitted to a Central Anjuman in Tabriz, for distribution to the needy.

We, the Persians residing in Calcutta, have also been appealed to, by our compatriots, and requested by our spritual leaders to assist in the cause, and with that object have opened a relief fund in Calcutta, under the name of "The Persian Widows and Orphans Relief Fund" for collecting subscriptions and remitting them to the Central Anjoman in Tabriz. Our object is not to assist any political party, but to extend relief to the widows and orphans of those that have lost their lives in the recent disturbances. We have so far contributed to the fund from amongst ourselves here, who number only a few, the sum of Rs. 1,900. We have appealed for subscriptions to all our compatriots in India and also to the Anjomans and Punchayets of the Parsee and the Armenian communities scattered over India, and other institutions in the country, to help us with whatever they can subscribe towards this charitable purpose

We are persuaded that the instincts of humanity will prompt you in rendering us help in this charitable cause, and beg therefore to request you to put our appeal before the members of your community in the best way you may deem fit. Messrs. Mirza Mehdy Ispahani & Sons, Bow Bazar, P. O. Calcutta, have been elected as presidents of the fund and will acknowledge receipt of, and remit to Tabriz all subscriptions to this fund.

A list of the donors with the amounts subscribed will be printed every week in the Persian newspaper the "Hablulmatin," edited and printed in Calcutta.

If advisable please place the matter before the other Punchayets or Anjomans or leaders of your community in your province, affiliated to or in communication with you.—Yours, &c.,

MIRZA MEHDY ISPAHANI & SONS,
Presidents,
The Persian Widows & Orphans Relief Fund

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending November 10th, was 591, giving a death-rate of 28·87 per annum per thousand as against 32·97 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·68 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 32 died from fevers; 7, plague; 3, leprosy; 38, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 135, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 16, dysentary; 48, still-born; 90, old age and debility; and 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 27; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 251; Hindus low caste, 67; Musulman, 129; Parsi, 20; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 18; and European, 4; The total number of births was 414 as against 413 the corresponding period of last year, and 417 the average over the past five years.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL IMPORTATION OF COCAINE.

Italian Officer in Trouble.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., made an application on behalf of Cesare Sacerdate, third officer on board the Italian steamer "Baldnine" now lying in the Docks, who was convicted by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, of importing cocaine without a license and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300. The learned counsel applied for the admission of an appeal and the release of his client on bail.

Mr. Branson said the accused was charged with being in possession of cocaine in contravention of the Abkari Act, and was convicted and sentenced. The Magistrate treated the case as one of pleading guilty; and under the circumstances, counsel said he could only apply, under section 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in regard to the extent or legality of the sentence. Counsel submitted that the Magistrate was wrong in treating the case as one of pleading guilty. The accused was an Italian and did not understand the English language well. He was examined in English, and the statement he made did not amount to his pleading guilty. What he stated was that he brought the cocaine from Italy for another man, whose name he did not know. The man met him in the last voyage, and asked him to bring some cocaine for him from Italy, where it was cheap. The man told him he would come to the Customs to get it on the arrival of his vessel in the harbour. This statement counsel submitted, did not amount to a plea of guilty. Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution, one of whom, Mr. Harry Lorimer, stated that the accused was brought to him with twenty bottles of cocaine. The illicit value of the cocaine was Rs.45 and the Government value Rs. 25.

The Chief Justice: What is meant by the Government value?

Mr. Branson: I don't know. Continuing, counsel said the second witness was the Customs officer, who said he was on duty at the Masagon Bunder, when the accused was brought to him by a sepoy with cocaine in his possession. Counsel submitted that their Lordships should direct a proper investigation to be made in this matter. The person who arrested the accused alleged that it was at 3-30 p. m. His case was that he came to the Customs office in the morning for the purpose of meeting the man who ordered the cocaine, but not finding him there he was preparing to leave the place as his duty required him to be on board his vessel at 8 a.m. A sepoy, seeing a bundle in his hand, arrested him. That sepoy was awarded Rs. 100 as a reward. The accused, who was ignorant of the law and who did not know that he was doing anything wrong, brought the cocaine from Italy for the man who had asked him for it, and he was stopped at the Custom gate before he could find the man. There was nothing of a confession on the part of the accused. If the Magistrate had examined him properly, he would have found out that there was nothing in that statement to show that the man, for whom the accused had brought the cocaine, would not bring his license for the same.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: What is the name of the man for whom the cocaine was brought?

Mr. Branson: The accused does not know the the man. He knows him only by sight.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Does is not seem trange?

Mr. Branson: The man met the accused during his previous voyage, and asked him to bring cocaine for him from Italy, where it was cheap.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: Was your client ignorant of the law?

Mr. Branson: Absolutely ignorant.

The Chief Justice: A man bringing cocaine from another country into the harbour is liable:

Mr. Branson: That is a question under reference to this Court. What we ask is that the appeal be admitted.

The Chief Justice: We admit the appeal,

Mr. Branson: I ask for bail.

The Chief Justice: "Prima facie" it is a very bad case. How long has the man been in jail?

Mr. Branson: Five days; and if the man is allowed to remain in jail, his career would be ruined.

The Chief Justice asked what guarantee there was that the man would not leave the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Branson said the steamer Company would stand surety for him if so required.

Their Lordships ordered the accused to be released on bail for a thousand rupees.

KILLED WITH A HATCHET.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar disposed of an appeal preferred by Raja walad Mallungsha, who was in September last convicted by Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Acting Sessions Judge of Kanara, of murder, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The accused was charged with having committed the murder of one Nabi walad Mugutsab on the 6th June last at Haliyal. The case for the prosecution was as follows. The deceased was plying his cart under one Nabisha, who was giving him fodder for his buffaloes. On the 6th June last, the deceased, accompanied by one Hayat went to Nabisha's house, and from the road asked Nabisha's servant Kassim to give him cotton-seed for his buffaloes. Kassim asked him to wait till he had fed his master's cattle and went inside the house. After waiting for a time, the deceased grew impatient and repeated his request. Accused, who is Nabisha's brother-in-law, who was sitting near the front door opening on the verandah, while Nabisha was sitting inside the door. On the deceased repeating his request, the accused became angry. Some words passed between them; the accused lost his temper and gave deceased very foul abuse. Deceased gave back the abuse whereupon Nabisha told accused to give deceased a thrashing and turn him out. The accused thereupon took up a hatchet, and going up to the deceased, struck him a blow with it on the left side of his head. The deceased fell down. Nabisha came out and snatched the hatchet from accused's hand. Accused then pulled out a pole from the frame of the cart that was standing close by, and gave three or four blows with it to the deceased on his chest and belly. The assault was witnessed by several persons, and information was immediately given to the police. Deceased was removed to the dispensary, where he died four days later without regaining consciousness. The accused could not be found till the 2nd July, when he was arrested. The assault was committed in the heat of passion and without any intention to kill; and the accused was convicted of murder and sentenced to transportation for life.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

DACOITIES IN KANARA.

THE Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, sitting on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, disposed of the appeal of Yellupa Bhima, who was convicted of being concerned in three dacoities committed in June last in the Kanara District. In the first case, six persons were looted of property worth Rs. 1,317; in the second, five persons were robbed of articles valued at Rs. 700. In the third case, two Policemen, one of whom had his wife with him, were deprived of Rs. 61, articles of wearing apparel, and police uniforms. The uniforms were subsequently found thrown away in the jungle adjoining the deserted village of Balehalli. The dacoits were armed with axes, sickles, and thick sticks. They stopped people and threatened them on pain of their lives, to lay down all the articles of value about them quietly. On suspicion, the accused was detained at first by the Patel of Chigalli, and when he was afterwards identified by the aggrieved persons as one of the gang of dacoits he was arrested. At the time of his arrest, he had on his person a coat belonging to one of the Policeman. He had a previous conviction, having been sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of dacoity on 4th October 1900. On the first charge in the present trial, he was sentenced by the Judge, Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, to transportation for life; on the two other charges, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each. These latter sentences were commuted to transporation; it was ordered, that they should run concurrently, with the life sentence.

The Appeal Court Judges dismissed the appeal.

BOGUS CHEQUES.

AN appeal was made to the High Court by B. Davidson, alias Byramji Dadabhoy Nanavati, from a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, who convicted him on two charges of cheating and sentenced him on each to two months' rigorous imprisonment, the santences to run consecutively. The appeal was heard yesterday before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

The accused, in October, went to a house in Kamatipura, and stayed there two days. Being without cash, he asked the woman to send for a Marwari of her acquaintance. Bhima Manek came; to him, he passed a bogus cheque for Rs 52 on Messrs. Thomas, Cook and Sons, and obtained on it Rs. 46. Another such cheque was passed to Marwari Jagannath for Rs. 54 on the same firm, and obtained on it Rs. 50. Both Marwaris came to knew later that the accused had no account with Cook's firm. The Magistrate said, the accused though he appeared to be respectable, had committed the frauds for his lust; he sentenced the accused as above mentioned.

Their Lordships rejected the accused's application.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor in the High Court on Wednesday, arguments were heard in the matter of Mr. Luxmishankar Devshanker, a pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad District, under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the rule; Mr. Laxmishankar, the opponent, appeared in person to argue his case. The allegations against the opponent were, that he stood bail for his own client Pandit Laxmanlal Kanak-Kietiji Mahraj, in a criminal case; he got a sum of money set apart to secure the amount of bail; and he, knowing that a house of the Pandit's was worth about Rs. 16,000, got a sale-deed passed to his relative Mulshankar Pitamber for Rs. 8,000; the whole of this sum not having been advanced by Mulshankar.

Further arguments were adjourned.

GOCULDAS CULLIANJI COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The 14th ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Gocouldas Cullianji Cotton Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakar presiding.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar expressed his sorrow at the death of Mr. Jagjiwan Devchand, one of the directors of the Company.

A dividend of Rs. 11 per share was declared. Mr. Hormusji Adurji Chinoy proposed to pay Rs. 400 as a bonus to the company's staff instead of Rs. 300 as recommended in the directors' report and this was carried unanimously.

Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar was re-elected a director of the Company.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Varjiwandas was appointed an auditor for the current year.

The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Oct. 1908.	Total from 1st April to 30th Oct. 1908.	For week ending 30th Oct. 1907.	Total from 1st April to 30th Oct. 1907.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	22	643	26	663
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	24	625	25	664
Vessels transported	20	459	14	509
Vessels attended to	1	51	5	63
Vessels warped	...	11	...	29

THE Hired Transport, "Rewa," sails for Southampton to-morrow, from Karachi with several officers invalided and on furlough, ladies, children and time expired troops.

What a grand family medicine Ayer's Sarsaparilla is! Good for the child, good for the parent, good for the grandparent. Generation after generation has used it. And to-day it is the one great family medicine the world over. Always keep a bottle of it in the house. Sometime during the year some member of the family will certainly need it. You can surely trust a medicine that has been used for over sixty years. Tested and tried, and never found wanting.

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SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

SORDID AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Until Mr. Hearst's intervention the present electoral campaign in America was one of the dullest on record. Now the main issues of the campaign are obscured, and most of the interest is centred in the revelations of the seamy side of party methods. The dramatic effect of the revelations was much heightened by the manner of their publication. Mr. Hearst would not allow them to appear all at once, but gave them to the world in driblets. It was a magnificent advertisement for himself and his string of papers, as it kept the eyes of the whole nation on him to see what was coming next and what prominent figure would be the next victim. Practically no attempt has been made to dispute the genuineness of the incriminating letters. The officials of the Standard Oil Trust complain that the letters have been stolen, and this increases the belief in their genuineness, while Mr. Hearst's own reputation is too battered already to be injured by such a detail as the alleged theft of documents. At first sight both Republicans and Democrats seemed to have suffered equally from the blow, each party having to sacrifice a prominent member. But it quickly became manifest that the Democrats were the harder hit. The chief victim on their side was Mr. Haskell, Governor of Oklahoma State, treasurer of the Democratic campaign fund, and a close friend and ally of Mr. Bryan himself. Mr. Haskell flatly denied the charges, but nevertheless had to resign his position in the party and his career is regarded as ruined. On the other hand, Senator Foraker, the chief victim among the Republicans, had long been a thorn in the side of his party leaders. He was known as a friend of the Trusts who disliked President Roosevelt's wordy campaign against them. In the incident known as the Brownsville affair, where a negro battalion of the army was disbanded by the President's personal order for insubordination, he had opposed the President tooth and nail and had sought to make party capital out of the animus caused by the incident. In the Senate he was a powerful influence, and was the uncrowned king of Ohio. His personal following put his name forward as Presidential candidate: and he was a more or less open enemy of both Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

All this the President himself at once recalled to the public mind in his epistolary duel with Mr. Bryan, and showed that Mr. Taft refused to accept nomination for the Presidency if it had to be coupled with the acceptance of Mr. Foraker's re-nomination to the Senate. But with remarkable disingenuousness, to say the least of it, the President omitted to mention that only recently a reconciliation between Mr. Taft and Mr. Foraker had been announced. With the exception of this circumstance, the Republicans have been able to cast off the incriminated persons without compromising their cause. It is true that they appear in a much blacker light in local State politics, where they are shown to have appointed Attorney-Generals and even Judges at the dictation of the Oil Trust. But it is no surprise to anyone to find local politics corrupt, and the issues of the present campaign are not much affected thereby. The President's vigorous entrance into the campaign has offended against the conventions, but it has put new heart into his own party and has heightened the confusion in the Democratic ranks. As the day of the election draws near, the Republican hosts are recovering their old confidence. Mr. Bryan, it is admitted on all hand, has improved the prospects of his party, compared with the elections of 1900 and 1904, by the force of his own personality and popular appreciation of his long struggle against odds. Yet there is no sign of the "landslide" which is necessary if the hostile majority is to be broken down. Mr. Hearst's tactics have not done very much to help his own candidate, Mr. Hisgen. It is evident that this candidate has been put forward without any real hope of success, but in order to advertise the independent party and make headway with a view to the next contest, when Mr. Hearst, will, no doubt, stake the field in person. The Socialists have made progress and have advertised themselves successfully, but their candidate, Mr. Debs, is not taken seriously as a rival to the two great protagonists.

Whichever party wins will have gained rather a sorry victory, now that the light has been thrown on the ugly details of party machinery. Corrupt practices have been brought home to politicians of higher rank than are usually associated with the scandals of American public life. The revelation must be doubly disappointing to the better elements in the Republic which are anxious for a high standard in public life, when they reflect that such things can occur even when the two parties are led by men of such high reputation as President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. It is noticeable that the worst cases of appointments made at the bidding of the Oil Trust were concerned with the judicial bench. Such scandals bring into prominence one of the worst cankers in American life—the corruption of the judiciary. Important judges are shown to have been appointed to serve the ends of sectional interests which had much to gain or lose from the courts. Compared with this the system of rewarding party politicians with judgeship is comparatively innocuous. When such things are done, it is no wonder that the administration of justice in the United States is not pure and that subordinate magistrates and district and State judges can be bought. Another moral to be drawn from these events, and one that is pointed out by the "New York Times," is the improper influence exercised by powerful commercial interests on the legislature. Hitherto this influence has been directed to one end, namely, the manipulation of the tariff. The system of extreme Protection has encouraged the most flagrant "lobbying" among Senators and Congressmen. In the words of the "New York Times," "the moral sense of the public has been blunted by the open and notorious use of the law-making power for fifty years to enrich private persons by tariff duties." It is argued that the Senators who serve as the tools of protected interests do not accept any payment for their services. This is true, but many of them are practically indebted to these interests for their seats, and it is not a big step from accepting money for campaign funds to accepting it as personal payment after the manner alleged against Mr. Foraker and others.

THE ORDER OF THE "SONS OF INDIA."

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—The attempt to restrain students from taking part in turbulent and disloyal political movements by means of checks imposed by the Government has not been very successful. It is true that the scope of the students' activity has been diminished and that penalties have been provided. But the imposition of restraints has in many cases aroused greater irritation, and the provision o penalties has not made a puerile pose of martyrdom less attractive to certain classes of students. There is no fault to find with Government action, except that it was belated, but it needs to be supplemented by the efforts of teachers, parents and those public men to whom students look up. Such supplementary efforts have been made from time to time by a few persons here and there, but it is only now on the initiative of Mrs. Besant, that a serious and well-organised effort to prevent Indian students from becoming the dupes of agitators is being put forth. For our part we hold that the law students, and more especially those who are now reaching the final stages of their course, have to do with political activities the better. But there are those, who like Mrs. Besant, believe that direction of their energies rather than suppression ought to be aimed at, and if it can be accomplished there need not be much objection to immature minds interesting themselves in politics. It remains to be seen, however, whether the sober study of public affairs under proper guidance will prove attractive when compared with undisciplined displays of enthusiasm encouraged by demagogues.

Mrs. Besant, whose work in the cause of Theosophy in general and the Hindu religion in particular, has taken her repeatedly through the length and breadth of India, was among the first to realise the necessity of dealing with the student problem. She set her face strongly against students being allowed to take an active part in politics and has persisted in her work of reclaiming them from the hands of evil doers. While, from the very nature of the circumstances, Government officials can only take preventive measures in the matter, Mrs. Besant, by reason of her position as the trusted guide, philosopher and friend of the Indian peoples, and by her intimate knowledge of their traditions, beliefs and customs, is peculiarly well fitted to organise measures of a constructive character and to bring her influence to bear directly and indirectly on students and their parents, and thus supplement the labours of Government in the cause of order and discipline. She has now instituted an Order entitled the "Sons of India," in which the Elders will seek "by sympathy and good counsel to guide into channels useful to the country the energies of the young and endeavour to help them to that self-discipline and self-sacrifice which alone make the citizen worthy to be free. . . by cultivating the sense of duty and responsibility without which liberty becomes a danger alike to the individual and the State." In her interesting address at the Adyar,—she explained in detail the lines on which this Order seeks to achieve its aims. She pointed out how the unrest in the country was traceable to the system of English education and indicated what she considered the impossibility of holding up to Indian youths the ideal of English liberty without creating in their minds a desire to imitate the examples presented to them as worthy of admiration. We wish it were equally impossible for Indian students to avoid imitating the willingness to submit to authority which accompanies British love of liberty.

Assuming that the present condition had grown out of "the contagion of English liberty," Mrs. Besant asked what was the duty of Elders in the country towards the younger members in the direction of exercising a restraining influence on them. While strong in her condemnation of disloyalty in all its phases, she is not in favour of attempts to suppress in the student population all interest in public affairs, nor does she approve of resorting to flogging, rustication, expulsion, and the closing of all avenues to honourable livelihood to such as commit excesses. Rather would she attempt to win the sympathy of students by understanding and patient helpfulness, "to guide these ebullient energies into channels of service, to aid them to gain self-control and self-discipline, to suggest to them daily self-denials and usefulness which build up a noble character, too make them feel that worthiness should precede demand, and that hearts of love and hands of service are needed for those who ask the privilege of serving India." It is to this end that the "Order of the Sons of India" has been founded, in which Elders are to advise, help, direct, and guard the students who are willing to accept them as leaders and friends, and in which all alike, old and young, will be pledged to the use of law-abiding methods only, to love of country and of the Crown. Mrs. Besant will have nothing to do with people whose ideal is self-government not in touch with Great Britain.

In her address she made a powerful plea for sympathy with the students and greater interst in them on the part of their teachers and professors. She deplored the fact that many teachers knew nothing about their boys—some of them not even recognising their students. In this respect the Central Hindu College, Benares, has set an example of what may be done by teachers and professors in the cause of discipline by sympathy. Many Missionary institutions in the country have succeeded equally in this matter, but the same cannot be said of all Government institutions. Discipline, however, comes before everything, and students who are not prepared to submit to it have no claim on the sympathies of their teachers. Ignorance on the part of Professors and masters of their pupils' inner minds, of their hopes and aspirations and ideals, Mrs. Besant remarked, had led to many students drifting into the hands of evil-doers who used them as material for political and social mischief. The "Order of the Sons of India, the constitution of which we published a few days ago, is calculated to do much good to the student population, which is in need of sympathetic control and wise guidance. Steps are being taken to form a branch in Madras, and Mrs. Besant has already secured the co-operation of leading citizens like Sir S. Subramania Iyer, the Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, and others. As a friend of the Government and of the people alike, her efforts in this direction will have the best wishes of all who have at heart the true interest of young Indians.

THE MULLAH AGAIN.

THE "PIONEER":—The Mullah is once more on the warpath, though so far he appears to be confining his attentions to a Somali tribe in the Italian sphere. The Mijertain are to be found to the north of Mudug, the favourite headquarters of the Mullah, and in the Nogal Valley about half-way between the Italo-British border and the eastern coast. Being near neighbours of His Somali Majesty they have often before now incurred his severe displeasure and suffered raiding at his hands, though it may be doubted whether they have hitherto had to record any loss on the scale of "14,000 camels and a quantity of ammunition." The camel, of course, is a common-enough commodity in Somaliland, but the sudden disappearance of 14,000 of these useful creatures from the stock of a tribe is bound to have its effect on the mobility of that tribe in a land where mobility is of much importance. To judge by recent messages from the Aden correspondent of the "Times of India" an attack by the Mullah at some point or other in the British sphere has long been expected. "We seem," he wrote towards the end of last month, "to be on the eve of another Somaliland expedition. Our friendlies have been raided by the Mullah, who announces that when his religious fast is over he is going to attack the British." Mahommed Abdulla, however, may be religious mad; he has never so far displayed any lack of discrimination in selecting either his point of attack or the time for delivering it. Finding the British authorities fully prepared to give him a warm reception, he has turned his activities elsewhere, possibly with the double object of giving his following work to do and provoking his white enemies to yet another trip through the Haud. The correspondent already referred to seems to regard an expedition some time or the other as inevitable, but it is clear from what he says that he has no very authoritative information on the subject. "A force from Aden," he writes, "is only awaiting the order to embark, and all the Army departments, etc., are prepared. But so much naturally depends on the attitude of the Home authorities, and whether they will take the present situation seriously or lightly. I hear it whispered that only British troops will be requisitioned: then again that mounted troops only are required, and that infantry will have no chance of going from here or from India." The British War Office must be a little tired by now of expeditions into the Somali interior, and one can hardly suppose that the "expensive, very expensive" light railway which the correspondent cheerfully proposes to build will have much attractions for a Government that already has not enough money for all its needs.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 10th November give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Rice crop saved from floods is being slightly damaged by rust in Mirpur Batoro taluka and by rats in parts of Sujaval taluka. Dry crops slightly damaged by insects and drought in Manjhand mahal and by insects in parts of Shahbandar, Kohistan and Tatta talukas. Locusts appeared in Sujaval and Karachi talukas but did no damage. Harvesting of rice generally in progress. Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Rabi operations in progress. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of kharif crops progressing. Threshing commenced. Sowing of gram and other minor rabi crops commenced. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

AHMEDABAD.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season general and sufficient but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oilseeds in Daskroi taluka, late sown cotton in Viramgam taluka and rice in Sanand taluka in good condition. Late sown jowari and cotton withering in Sanand taluka. Harvesting of rice commenced in Viramgam and Parantij talukas and of early sown jowari in Sanand taluka, that of jowari in progress in Viramgam taluka, of bajri and jowari in Dhandhuka taluka and Gogha petha, and of jowari and rice in Dholka taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Gogha petha. Sowing of wheat and barley commenced in Daskroi taluka and of wheat and gram in Parantij taluka. Sowing of wheat in progress in Dhandhuka taluka and Modasa petha, of wheat and jowari in Viramgam taluka, and of wheat, jowari and gram in Dholka taluka. Rice crop being irrigated from wells and tanks in Dholka and Sanand talukas. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season sufficient throughout the district. Standing crops thriving. Harvesting of bajri, rice and maize in progress. Rabi sowing in progress. Gram and other rabi crops have germinated. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting and threshing of early rice and other kharif crops almost completed. Estimated outturn of early kharif crops poor and of late sown kharif crops bad. Rabi sowing in progress in the district, and almost completed in Cambay State. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks filled in Cambay State but not well filled generally in the district.

BROACH.

No rain during week and current month. Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition. Threshing of bajri and rice almost completed. Estimated outturn good. Area under kharif crops normal. Sowing of wheat and other rabi crops almost completed and of tobacco in progress. Cutting of grass almost over. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Prices high.

SURAT.

No rain during week; for current month 1 cent at Surat, in the district 27 cents at Valod. Rainfall generally sufficient, but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass continues. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Bardoli and Mandvi talukas. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Pardi and Chikhli talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season good and sufficient throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of early rice completed and of late rice in progress. Threshing of early rice generally in progress. Estimated outturn of crops good. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon petha. Cutting of grass in progress in Bassein taluka. Fodder-supply adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

Rain rather injurious to crops. Harvesting of early crops in progress and of the late crops commenced. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of late crops in progress. Prospects good. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition. Weeding still continues in Siddapur taluka. Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting of rice completed in Karwar taluka and continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in Karwar taluka. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rainfall for season sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. Karif crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops except jowari completed and of jowari commenced in some talukas. Estimated outturn of bajri good in Amalner and Raver talukas. Cotton in bud in Bhusaval taluka. Picking of cotton commenced in some talukas. Rabi sowing almost completed. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation sufficient.

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of bajri and sesamum completed in Sakri taluka, of bajri continues in Nandurbar taluka and of jowari commenced in Nandurbar and Shirpur talukas. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Dhulia, Nandurbar, Shahada, Sindkheda and Shirpur talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress in Sindkheda taluka. Rabi crops of wheat and gram germinated in Nandurbar and Taloda talukas. Rabi sowing in progress in Sakri taluka. Jowari crop seriously damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Fooder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate, except in Sakri taluka where it is diminishing. Prices of food-grains stationary.

NASIK.

More rain needed for rabi sowing everywhere except in Igatpuri and Malegaon talukas and western parts of Kalvan taluka and northern part of Peint taluka. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Nasik, Chandor, Yeola and Sinnar talukas. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas and progressing elsewhere. Rabi sowing completed in Niphad, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas and in progress elsewhere. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Niphad, Baglan and Kalvan talukas and dear in Sinnar and Chandor talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Malegaon talukas, where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells in Malegaon taluka decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food grains stationary.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Week's rainfall beneficial to standing crops to some extent. More rain needed for late kharif and rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola talukas. Green grass available. Supply of water sufficient except in parts of Jamkhed taluka. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain still needed in parts of Junnar, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas and Ambegaon and Dhond pethas. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late sown rice crop in progress in Maval tract and of bajri in progress generally. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor in Dhond petha. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Maval tract. Area under rabi crops 38 per cent. more than normal in Bhimthadi taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

One more shower needed throughout the district. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing completed. Fodder adequate Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of good-grains sufficient. Prices of food-grains slightly fallen.

SATARA.

Rain needed in almost all talukas for standing crops. Harvesting of kharif crops completed. Rabi sowing almost completed. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Rain urgently needed all over the district. Crops in low lands and soft soil promising, but standing crops withering elsewhere for want of rain. Estimated outturn of bajri poor in Indi taluka. Fodder-supply insufficient except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami, Muddebihal and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain urgently needed. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad, talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Parasgad, Chikodi and Belgaum talukas and by insects in Chandgad petha. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Harvesting of rice and minor kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing continues in Sampgaon taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week; more rain needed in seven talukas. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in six talukas. Harvesting of rice commenced in four talukas. Sowing of late jowari completed. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rainfall for season sufficient for early sown crops, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Bajri and jowari being harvested. Wheat being irrigated. Cotton crop flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass continue in Wakal, Kadi and Kalol mahals. Cotton and other rabi crops in good condition in Baroda division. Threshing of kharif crops continues in Baroda division and Dabhoi and Kodinar mahals. Sowing of wheat, gram and other rabi crops continues in Songhad, Bhimkutta, Petlad, Savli and Velacha mahals. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of bajri and hill-millets almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor in Palanpur State. Prospects not good. Wheat and rapeseed are being sown in parts of Palanpur and Radhanpur States and Agency Thanas. Areas sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stock of grain sufficient

CUTCH.

No rain during week and current month. Cotton and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Abdasa; other crop in fair condition. Sowing of wheat completed in Bhuj taluka and of wheat, barley and rapeseed continues in other talukas. Harvesting of bajri completed in Mandvi taluka and continues in other talukas; that of sesamum continues in Bhachau, Rapar, Khadir Khavda and Lakhpat talukas and of pulses in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking-water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.

NATURE-STUDY has received a distressing set-back in Australia. The Education Department of Victoria went in for it very strongly of late, with the result that there has been an outbreak of enteric. It seems that the little Victorians, in their excess of zeal, go hunting for tadpoles in certain "dirty pools which are nothing but collections of sewage." One would think, says the "Punjab Educational Journal," that, instead of doing away with nature-study, it would be wiser to do away with the dirty pools.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Telegrams have not been received from the Arakan Coast, but it would appear, from information available, that the storm in the East Bay yesterday, passed inland and is filling up. The rainfall in Burma has decreased very much and only isolated falls occurred; but skies remain moderately to heavily overcast.

The disturbance over North-West India has almost disappeared and skies have cleared. Jaipur is the only station that reported rain.

Humidity continues in excess in North-West India and in defect in the Peninsula and central parts of the country. Temperature is somewhat low in parts of South India and Upper Burma, but normal elsewhere.

Forecast—Isolated falls of rain are probable in Burma.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Port Officer Karachi:—

KEAMARI, NOVEMBER 11.

Reference Notice to Mariners, No. 1,005, dated 18th August, 1908.—The provisional light on the Manora Lighthouse will be exhibited from the 17th instant.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown, and is doing well.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Kharif harvest in progress. Rapeseed being sown and is doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Kharif harvest in progress. Scarcity of labour retards gathering of crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton picking commenced.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop making good progress. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy.

Barsi.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th November, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No cloud is reported. Humidity is in excess in the Central and South Eastern districts but normal elsewhere. Temperature has fallen except in the North Punjab and is now normal except for a defect during the day at a few stations. Winds are north-easterly at Multan, easterly at Lahore and north-westerly at Delhi and Ambala; the other stations have calms.

The United Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared at Jhansi and Agra but skies remain clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·16inch of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are generally clear. Humidity has decreased and is now normal in Sind, but has increased in Rajputana where it is now in excess. Maximum temperature is still low at Karachi but normal elsewhere; the minimum has fallen and is normal except at Ajmer and Karachi where it is still higher than usual. Winds are north-westerly at Jacobabad and Jaipur; the other stations report calms.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and lightly so in parts of Kathiawar but are clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual and while day temperature is normal everywhere night temperature is in excess in Cutch and North Gujarat. Winds are south-westerly in Cutch, north-westerly in Kathiawar and north-easterly in Gujarat; calms prevail in West Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess but the minimum is normal or in defect. Winds are very irregular varying from north to south.

The Konkan.—Sies are clear in the north but are lightly clouded in the south. The moisture in the air has increased and is now either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri both during the day and at night but has become normal elsewhere. Winds are north-north-easterly to east-south-easterly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum in Hyderabad and a few stations in the Bombay Deccan. Calms prevail in Hyderabad; in the Bombay Deccan winds are generally north-westerly

General Remarks.—Pressure has recovered in Upper India and skies have cleared. Except for light thunder showers in parts of Rajputana, weather has been fine over the whole reporting area and is likely to continue so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 12th November was 28·997 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 7 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above dit zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

"A MORNING NIP."

BUCHANAN'S
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Sold Everywhere.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
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Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
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KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
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"HAIR DRILL"
OUR READERS INVITED TO CARRY OUT
A WEEK'S FREE TEST.
Remarkable Results Promised.

Have you ever heard of "hair drill"? No? Well, every hair of your head is a little soldier. The duty it shares with its more or less numerous fellows is that of maintaining the temperature of your brain at normal. Without a well trained head of hair your brain must become too hot in summer and too cold in winter, and you have headaches when the sun shines and colds in the head when the sun doesn't shine. This is considering the subject of your hair quite apart from the aspect of mere appearance, important as this is in itself.

"How can you drill your hair?"

Well, are you willing to try? Are you willing to test the drilling of your hair for one week, if it entails no more expense than the trivial amount of 3d.? "Yes," you say.

All right; now, will you just note that the present condition of your hair is either one or more of the following:

1. Dry.
2. Brittle.
3. Lustreless.
4. Losing Colour.
5. Falling.
6. Scurfy.
7. Greasy.
8. Slightly odorous.
9. Thin or Patchy.

If you can candidly admit that your hair does come under one or more of the foregoing descriptions, you certainly ought not to let slip this opportunity of so easily and so cheaply finding out what the right kind of care for your hair will do for you—you certainly ought to try one week's free test drill of your hair. Do you not think so?

The week's test will produce results that will open your eyes to the possibilities of proper hair drill.

The trial, short as it is, will yet show you—
That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
That your hair need not be too lustreless or too shiny.
That it need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
That it need not fall out when brushed or combed.
That it certainly need not be scurfy, greasy or odorous.

The one week's trial for which the enterprising proprietors of the famous preparation Edwards' "Harlene" are willing to send a sufficient supply to every reader of this paper, will also show another remarkable effect. It will show how important to the welfare of your brain is the condition of your hair, and before the end of the week you will revel in a sense of mental lightness and alertness. Your test will not be speculative in the slightest degree. The generous free bottle of "Harlene" placed at your disposal for the purpose of the test is used by most of those members of Royalty and Society who are noted for beautiful hair.

The week's test is open to both sexes and all ages and in a position to commence the week's trial at once.

A strong word of caution should be given against taking internal remedies, which will ruin the constitution, and cheap, worthless remedies which will ruin the hair.

HARLENE is stocked by all Chemists and Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Week's Test Dept., Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-5 High Holborn, London, W.C.
Please forward me, as per your offer mentioned in the [illegible] free bottle of "Harlene" wonderful for one week's practical trial of this preparation as [illegible]. Enclose 3 penny stamps to cover postage. Mention name of Paper

Name Address

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
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THE TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

The Dewan's Speech.

THE fifth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly opened at Trevandrum, on November 9, when Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Chari, the Dewan, delivered an Address, from which we take the following extracts :—

LAND REVENUE.

The current land revenue demand of 1083 was Rs. 29,53,674, against Rs. 29,06,063 in 1082.

The increase of Rs. 45,948 under wet and garden lands was due to the introduction, during the year, of new (settlement) rates in the taluqs of Kottarakara and Pathanapuram settled during the year, and also in the Eraniel taluq which had been settled in 1082. There was a fall of Rs. 23,826 under miscellaneous revenue, due mainly to the circumstance that all extensions of cultivation and consequent increase of revenue, which prior to settlement used to be treated as miscellaneous, were at settlement brought into the 'ayacut' account, either as wet or dry. The reduction of Rs. 26,695 under seasonal remissions, was due to the more favourable nature of the season, as compared with that of the previous year. The net demand rose by Rs. 47,611.

The collections on account of current revenue amounted to about 99 per cent, of the demand. Substantial progress was made in collecting or writing off the old arrears. The total pending balance at the end of the year was reduced from Rs.2,11,295 to Rs. 1,09,958, or by nearly 50 per cent. All the divisions contributed to this satifactory result. Of the unrecovered balance at the end of the year, viz, Rs. 1,09,958, a sum of Rs. 24,386 consisted of amounts which had been ordered to be recovered by future instalments and which therefore were not really due during the year, and Rs. 63,010 represented the rents due to this Government on the 'desavaka' lands in Cochin, which could not be recovered under the ordinary revenue processes of this State. Special arragements have been made for the recovery of these rents.

The tardy disposal, in previous years, of applications for waste lands by the Revenue Department, attracted the attention of Government during the year, and on enquiry, they found that the work was hampered by two circumstances, firstly, the necessity for referring practically all applications to the Forest Department under the rules then in force, and secondly, the valuation of timber trees standing on waste lands at excessive rates in most cases. This latter circumstance was also brought to notice at the last session of the Assembly. To remove these impediments, it was laid down that no reference need be made to the Forest Department in connection with the registry of waste lands lying outside settled reserves or areas notified for reservation and that the valuation of the trees standing on such lands might be done by the Revenue Department itself. Favourable rates of valuation, for the trees standing on waste lands, were also sanctioned during the year.

While on the subject of waste lands, I have to mention that it was brought to the notice of His Highness's Government during the year that such lands were being assigned at unduly low rates of assessment in several of the taluqs. I need hardly say that the Sirkar's right of property in waste lands is absolute and that it is our duty to see that the revenue due to the Sirkar is not in any case needlessly sacrificed. After a full discussion of the question with the Settlement and the Division Peishkars, His Highness's Government directed that, in future, the minimum assessment to be imposed on unregistered dry lands shall be four fanams per acre in the Padmanab hapuram and Trevandrum divisions and five fanams per acre in the remaining two divisions. I am glad to be able to say—as the result of enquiries made by me personally in several taluqs—that these minimum rates have not in any way deterred applications for waste lands. Allied to the subject of puduvals is that of porambokes. His Highness's Government had reason to fear that the question whether a poramboko was really required for any public or communal purpose did not always receive careful consideration at the hands of the officers of the Revenue Department. When the Poramboke Regulation was passed, it was not the intention that the machinery of prosecution, etc., provided by it should be set in motion automatically in every case of encroachment. Orders were issued during the year insisting on all cases of alleged poramboke encroachments being inspected personally either by the Peishkars or their Assistants, so that, in those cases where the encroachments were unobjectionable in the sense that the areas occupied were not required for any public or communal purpose, steps could be taken to transfer those areas to the head of assessed waste and to register them in the names of the occupants. In future, convictions under the Regulation and orders of ejectment would be passed only in those cases in which the superior officers consider the vacating of the encroachments absolutely necessary. I may also mention that, even in cases where it may not be possible to assign a poramboke, it is allowable to the Revenue Department, under the existing rules, to grant the trees standing on such porambokes either on permanent registry or on kuthagapattom. In regard to all unoccupied lands, whether puduvals, or porambokes, or nirthal lands, His Highness's Government have to rely on the local officers to say which of them could be assigned for cultivation and which should be retained intact.

Including the previous year's balance, there were only two applications for loans under Regulation IV of 1066 before the Peishkars. One of these was disposed of during the year. Though the Regulation was passed 18 years ago, it has been found to be practically inoperative. This fact was prominently brought to notice at the last session of the Assembly and the enquiry since made showed that the main causes were :—(1) the narrow scope of the Regulation which applied only to wet lands and not to garden or dry lands, (2) the delay in the grant of loans, and (3) the absence of any specific allotment for the purpose. With a view to remedy these defects, His Highness's Government have ordered the amendment of the Regulation so as to make it applicable to garden and dry as well as to wet lands and they have also impressed upon the officers of the Revenue Department the necessity for the prompt disposal of all applications under the Regulation. Arrangements have been made for funds being regularly allotted in the annual budgets for loans to agriculturists.

A separate Department of Agriculture was organised during the last quarter of the year 1083. Dr. Kunjan Pillay, who had returned duly qualified in Agricultural Science, after taking the degrees of B. Sc. and Ph. D. in the Universities of Edinburgh and Liepzig respectively, was placed at the head of the new department, with the designation of "Director of Agriculture." The Agricultural Farms at Trevandrum and at Quilon and the Veterinary Hospital at Trevandrum were placed under the control of the Director. The Director was called upon to submit a scheme for amplifying the operations of his department. His proposals have been received and they are to the effect that in the farms at Trevandrum and Quilon the line of work should be changed from demonstration to that of experiment, that two more Agricultural Farms should be opened, one in the Padmanabhapuram division and one in the Kottayam division, also for the purpose of experiment, that two out of the four farms should have cattle farms attached to them, that more veterinary hospitals should be opened, one for each revenue division, and lastly that he should be given a suitably fitted laboratory for research work. Orders have not yet been passed on these proposals. They are engaging the consideration of His Highness's Government. You are aware that the cocoanut palm disease has been, for several years past, prevalent in parts of North and Central Travancore and that it has already caused considerable loss to cocoanut cultivation. Early in the year under review Dr. E. J. Butler, Imperial Mycologist, visited the affected area and investigated the disease. His Report, embodying the results of his investigation, was republished in the "Gazette." Agricultural sheets in the vernacular were issued, explaining the nature of the disease and the precautionary measures to be adopted. With a view to prevent the spread of the disease to the neighbouring territories, a Notification was issued prohibiting the export of cocoanut seedlings and roots from this State. After Dr. Kunjan Pillay's appointment as Director, he followed up Dr. Butler's investigations and made certain proposals for combating the disease. These proposals have been adopted and a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been placed at Dr. Kunjan Pillay's disposal for conducting the experiments recommended by him, in selected gardens affected by the disease. Mr. Narayanaswami Iyer, the Superintendent of the Trevandrum Farm, is now on special duty for the purpose in North Travancore, and I take this opportunity, of the presence here of several land-holders from the affected taluqs, to solicit their co-operation with our officers in the matter of these experiments.

On the whole, I am glad to be able to say that there was substantial improvement in the work of the Land Revenue Department during the year; and for this, credit is due to the Division Peishkars and Tahsildars generally. Much however yet remains to be done, and I trust that these officers will not relax their efforts till they make the revenue administration current in every branch. To strengthen the hands of the Division Peishkars in controlling their staff and also to reduce the volume of petty work coming into the Huzur Office, the Peishkars were given increased powers during the year, in regard to the appointment, transfer and punishment of and grant of leave to their subordinates, and also in administrative matters, such as the disposal of revenue cases, etc. The weak point in the revenue administration is the inefficiency of the subordinate staff. It is complained that the pay is generally inadequate, and probably in some cases the staff is excessive. The question of revising the subordinate revenue extabishments engaged the consideration of His Highness's Government during the year. Final orders have, however, not yet been passed.

FORESTS.

Twelve new tracts, with an aggregate area of thirty-four square miles, were proposed for reservation during the year. Six reserves, comprising a total area of eleven square miles, were finally gazetted under Section 18 of the Regulation. The forests in the Cardamom District continued to be under the control of the Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills. The question of transferring these forests from the Cardamon Department and placing them under the control of the Conservator of Forests, engaged the consideration of His Highness's Government during the year. It has been since resolved to transfer these forests to the Conservator. The total area of the reserved forests was 2,323 square miles, and that of reserved lands 139 square miles, against 2,305 square miles and 124 square miles, respectively, on the last day of 1082. The increase in the area of forest reserves was not due to any departure from the policy of restricting the further reservation of timber forests, resolved upon by His Highness's Government in July, 1907. The increase was due chiefly to the final notification, under Section 18, of tracts in regard to which action had been already taken, and partly also to the inclusion in the reserves of a few abandoned coffee estates which had been sold for arrears of tax and bought in by Government. Of the 12 new tracts notified for reservation during the year, 8 are intended for fuel and fodder purposes. The forest policy of Government received further consideration during the year and it was decided that forest areas once reserved should not be cancelled except for very cogent reasons, or thrown open to cultivation, and that the reservation of unproductive land and the re-stocking of such land with trees would be difficult and impracticable.

A sum of Rs. 13,860 was spent during the year — Rs. 6,130 on roads and bridges, Rs. 7,194 on buildings and Rs. 536 on other works. The work done in all the divisions is reported to have been satisfactory. During the year 745 cases of offences against the forest laws were received, and including the 234 cases pending at the beginning of the year there were for disposal 97 cases. Of these, 226 cases were thrown out as false by the department and 564 cases were prosecuted, leaving a balance of 189 cases pending at the end of the year. Inclusive of the 138 cases of last year, 702 cases were prosecuted, of which 142 were convicted, 72 acquitted, 331 compounded and 37 withdrawn, leaving a balance of 120 cases at the end of the year. The progress made in the disposal of cases was satisfactory. The percentages of convictions and acquittals to the total number of cases disposed of by the Magistrates were 66 and 34 respectively. The amount of compensation realised in cases compounded was Rs. 2,041. The largest number of offences committed was under "damage to royal and reserved trees," the number being 224, against 88 in the year previous. Cases of illicit collection, possesion or removal of timber and of forest produce and of unauthorised clearing within reserves, numbered 220 and 9, respectively, against 192 and 47 in 1082.

The total quantity of timber removed from the forests was 9,30,175 cubic feet or 9,200 cubic feet more than in 1082, Of this, 8,13,664 cubic feet were removed by Sirkar agency, 1,12,827 cubic feet by private individuals, 3,354 cubic feet by right holders and 330 cubic feet on account of free grants. The stock of timber in the depots on the last day of the year was 1,74,443 cubic feet, as against 2,12,453 cubic feet on the corresponding day of 1082.

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 7,04,431 against Rs. 6,43,994 in 1082, the increase being Rs. 60,437. The expenditure also rose from Rs. 4,92,382 to Rs. 5,39,093. The net revenue was Rs. 1,65,338, against Rs. 1,51,612 in the preceding year. The proportion of the expenditure to the gross revenue was the same as in 1082, viz. 76 per cent. His Highness's Government note the small increase in the net revenue, but they attach no importance to it. They have repeated for the information and guidance of the Acting Conservator, what they had already stated to Mr, Bourdillon in January last, that what was wanted in the Forest Department, more than anything else, was to work scientifically and carefully conserve existing reserved forests. In view to the apprehension of overcutting expressed by the Acting Conservator and already referred to, the most urgent needs of the Forest Department are carefully prepared working plans. No consideration of showing an early increase in the net revenue would be allowed to interfere with the wise policy, already adopted by the Acting Conservater, of reducing the fellings—and even stopping them altogether in some cases—till steps have been taken to explore the working circles and to obtain a careful estimate of their capability in respect of the more valuable species of timber.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The outlay on Public Works was, as usual, incurred partly through the agency of the Chief Engineer and partly through the agency of the Maramath Department, the latter being under the control of the Peishkars. The expenditure incurred by the Chief Engineer during the year was Rs 17,24,988 and that incurred through the Peishkars was Rs. 2,91,653. The latter amount includes a sum of Rs. 40,447, being the expenditure on the establishments maintained at the Palaces and other Sirkar buildings in the charge of Peishkars.

Out of the outlay incurred through the Chief Engineer during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,35,929 was the capital expenditure on the Kodayar Project Works. The aggregate capital outlay on these works rose from Rs. 44,78,250 on the last day of 1082 to Rs. 49,14,179 on the last day of 1083. I quote below from the Chief Engineer's Report on the Kodayar :—"The principal work in progress was the Thovala channel. The first section from the 1st to the 9th mile is well advanced, earthwork being finished and most of the masonry and rock-cutting. The headworks are well advanced and good progress has been made on the syphon main at Tadaviar. Towards the end of the year, the second section was begun, and though the progress made is not up to the sangnine expectations formed when the contract was let, it is, nevertheless, considering the circumstances, good. For one reason or another, the Department was not able to concentrate a sufficient staff on this section at the commencement, and later on, an outbreak of cholera dispersed the labour. These difficulties were overcome, and towards the end of the year the output of work was exceptionally good.

Speaking in regard to the irrigation cess proposed to be charged on lands benefited by the Kodayar Project, I said to the last Assembly that a special officer was then investigating the question, that after his Report was received, I would visit the area concerned and hear what the ryots had to say before final orders were passed by Government. Agreeably to that promise, I visited the southern taluqs and inspected large areas commanded by the Kodayar Project. I also held conferences with the ryots at Padmanabhapuram and Nagercoil. After a very careful consideration of the whole question, His Highness's Government resolved to impose a uniform irrigation cess of Re. 1 per acre on all registered wet lands commanded by the Kodayar system in the four taluqs of Tovala, Agastisvaram, Eraniel and Kalkulam, irrespective of the tenures of the lands and their settlement land assessments, with effect from 1085. It was also resolved that inam lands and lands free from the payment of land tax shall pay the cess as much as other lands. The rates of irrigation cess, to be imposed on the registered dry (and garden) lands, already converted into wet or likely to be so converted on account of the water supply now afforded, were also fixed. The disposal of the waste lands on either side of the L. B. Channel and of the tank-beds was considered and instructions were laid down in regard to them. A forecast of the probable revenue which would accrue from the Kodayar Project, when the above orders come into full operation, was made. A return of over 3 per cent. on the capital outlay is expected.

I mentioned to the last Assembly that His Highness's Government were aware that the state of communications in North Travancore compared unfavourably with that in the South, but I added that, in the then state of the public finances and with the Kodayar works on hand, it was not possible to spend much on new works anywhere. We are however now making such rapid progress with the several channels connected with the Kodayar scheme that we are sanguine that the capital expenditure on the works would be over practically by the end of 1085. The time has in the opinion of Government arrived when active steps should be taken to redress the balance in favour of North Travancore. So far as the Quilon division is concerned it benefits most by the line of Railway, and it is better provided with roads than Kottayam. Further, a scheme for improving the irrigation tanks of the Shencottah taluq (in the Quilon division) is under preparation which, when carried out, would probably cost Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 lakhs. The wants of the Kottayam division therefore deserve most consideration at our hands and His Highness's Government would now take up and pursue steadily the policy of opening up new communications, or bringing under efficient maintenance such of the existing communications as are not being regularly maintained, in the Kottayam division. We are anxious, in framing a programme of action, to associate with ourselves the people who are to be benefited and I would therefore suggest that the members from the Kottayam division should meet under the presidency of the Chief Engineer and select the works which they consider most necessary and to which they wish that preferential consideration should be given. A special allotment of Rs. 1 lakh will be made for this purpose in the Budget of 1085. The remaining portion of the current year—1084—will be required by the Public Works Department for preparing the necessary plans and estimates.

The amount paid by His Highness's Government during the year, for making good the guaranteed interest of the railway from Shencottah to Quilon, was Rs, 1,82,030. This railway has been open for through traffic from 1080. The following figures, in regard to the deficit interest made good out of the Sirkar revenues since then, will be interesting :—1080, Rs. 2,83,125 ; 1081, Rs. 2,22,694 ; 1082, Rs. 2,42,525 ; 1083, Rs. 1,82,030.

Signs are not wanting to show that the traffic of the railway is slowly beginning to develop,

EDUCATION.

The powers and duties of the Inspectors of Schools and of the Heads of Institutions under the direct control of Government, were revised and enlarged. Several institutions, which had been working independently of the inspecting agency, were placed under the administrative control of the Inspectors. The revision of the inspecting agency, which was last organised in 1070, was also decided upon. The separation of the supervision of girls' schools from that of boys' schools, the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools, with four Assistant Inspectresses, the reduction of the boys' school ranges from three to two, the raising of the status of the Assistant Inspectors of Boys' Schools and the abolition of the grade of Sub-Assistant Inspectors are the chief features of the revision. The new scheme will come into operation from the 1st January, 1909.

A Committee consisting of 10 members—official and non-official—was appointed to revise the curricula of studies, with a view to bring the school course into conformity with the changes introduced in University education, to suggest methods for improving the standard of vernacular education, to report upon the feasibility of introducing a practical side to Secondary education, to investigate the suitability of existing text-books and the necessity for revising or replacing them and to submit suggestions regarding the improvement of the accomodation and equipment of schools, qualifications of teachers, promotion of pupils, methods of teaching, and methods of inspection. The Committee has closed its sittings and submitted its Report. The Report is under the consideration of His Highness's Government.

Encouragement was given to the education of Mahomedans by granting them special concessions. Full salary grants are now allowed to Mahomedan Primary schools ; Arabic is permitted to be taught as a second language and a special grant is allowed to Arabic Munshis ; and Mahomedan pupils are allowed to be admitted into all Sirkar schools at half the fees prescribed for ordinary students.

The policy of throwing open all Sirkar boys' schools to Eazhavas was persisted in, and all such schools, with the exception of a few situated in localities inaccessible to Eazhavas, are now open to them. These latter also have been ordered to be removed to unobjectionable places as early as practicable.

A Caste Hindu Hostel was opened at Trevandrum for the benefit of the students of H. H. the Maharajah's College and of other educational institutions in Trevandrum. Rules regulating the constitution and management of the hostel were also framed.

Several Educational Boards, consisting of non-official gentlemen, were formed.

The total number of schools rose from 3,551 to 3,573, i.e., by 22. The number of scholars showed the large increase of 10,302, having risen from 1,96,314 to 2,06,346. Sirkar institutions fell in number by 6, but rose in strength by 2,699 ; aided schools rose both in number and strength, by 77 and 6,518 respectively ; private unaided institutions fell in number by 49, but rose in strength by 815. The fall in the number of unaided (pial) schools and the rise in the number of aided schools are encouraging, as they show that a larger number of institutions are endeavouring to conform to the rules, so as to deserve recognition and aid from the Sirkar. One of the most backward Taluqs, Muvattupazha, has returned an increase of 55 schools and of 1,630 scholars. The percentage of the total population under instruction was 7. The percentage of the total number of scholars to the total school-going population in the State rose from 27 to 28. Of the total number of scholars under instruction, 74 per cent. were boys and 26 per cent. girls. The corresponding figures of 1082 were 75 and 25. Classified according to caste and creed, 61 per cent. of the total scholars were Hindus, 34 per cent. Christians, and 5 per cent. Mahomedans. The percentages of the previous year were 63, 33 and 4 respectively. Vaccination increased considerably, 76 per cent. of the total number of scholars having been returned as vaccinated, as against 65 per cent. In 1082, 90 per cent. of the scholars in Sirkar schools have been returned as vaccinated. The total number of teachers increased from 6,933 to 7,144 i.e., by 3 per cent. ; the percentage of trained teachers among them also increased from 17 to 20 per cent., owing to the addition of several trained hands to the staff of the schools. The total income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,67,646 and Rs. 7,30,530 as against Rs.1,45,717 and Rs. 7,11,181 respectively in 1082. The net expenditure on education incurred by the Sirkar was Rs. 5,62,884. The distribution of the net expenditure under Collegiate, Secondary, Primary and Special education was in the ratio of 12,40,37 and 11.

FINANCE.

Excluding the figures under debts heads, the aggregate revenue of the State amounted to Rs 1,05,32,128 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,04,75,218, thus giving a surplus of Rs. 56, 910, against a deficit of Rs.2,03,662 in the previous year. If the capital outlay of Rs 4,35,929 on the Kodayar works be excluded from the expenditure under service heads, the surplus would be Rs. 4,92,839.

For several reasons, His Highness's Government consider the financial future of the State to be a promising one. The introduction of the settlement rates in eleven Taluqs during 1084 and 1085 is anticipated to give an increase of revenue to the extent of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs, to which has to be added about Rs. 2 lakhs which would be the amount saved when the settlement establishments are disbanded at the end of 1085. The outlay on the Kodayar works, which is about Rs. 5 lakhs every year, would, it is expected, practically cease with 1085. Further, the receipts on account of the Kodayar irrigation cess would commence in 1085 and the return for the capital expenditure would increase gradually with the conversion of the dry lands into wet. His Highness's Government hope that the State is reverting to a period of recurring surpluses such as prevailed till about eleven years ago and they also hope, in a year or two, to be in a position to expand considerably the operations of the Agricultural, Educational and Medical Departments and also to provide more liberally for communications all over the State than they are now able to do.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Volksrust Again.

MR. GANDHI SENTENCED.

ON Wednesday last, before Mr. De Villiers, A.R.M., Mr. Mentz prosecuting, Dawjee Amod was charged as a prohibited immigrant for entering the Colony without having previously made application under the new Registration Act (No. 36 of 1908) from outside the Colony. Mr. Gandhi defended, and pleaded not guilty. Accused had previously entered the Colony, producing a permit and registration certificate and had been arrested. He had afterwards promised to leave the Colony and apply for registration under the new Act from Natal, but when Corporal Cameron had shown him the form of application, he had refused to leave the Colony, and was re-arrested,

In cross-examination, Corporal Cameron admitted that the accused did not fall within sub-sections 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Section 2 of the Immigration Act, nor was there any removal order against him. He had no reason to suppose the documents produced were not the lawful property of the accused.

Mr. Gandhi said that the accused could choose to enter under the unrepealed Asiatic Act, No. 2 of 1907, and that he could not be a prohibited immigrant when he produced his permit. He did not come under sub-section 4 of Section 2 of the Immigration Act.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty, but said he appeared to have been influenced not to leave the Colony. Accused was sentenced to pay a fine of £15 or go to gaol with hard labour for one month.

Karson Jogi and eight others, including two minors, were similarly charged. They were similarly sentenced, except Hirji Mulji [illegible] of about twelve years, who was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 or go to gaol without hard labour for fourteen days.

Ratanji Sodha, Mawji Karsonji, Ravikrishna Talwantsing, and Ratanji Rugnath were also charged as prohibited immigrants, pleading not guilty. The first three claimed to enter the Colony under the Education test, whilst the first two, and Ratanji Rugnath claimed pre-war residence. Mawji Karsonji claimed also to enter as an ex-member of His Majesty's Volunteer Forces, holding a medal issued to him for services rendered during the Boer war. Ravikrishna was born in South Africa.

Giving evidence on behalf of the accused, Mr. Gandhi said, he took the sole responsibility for having advised them to enter the Colony. They had largely been influenced by his advice though no doubt they had used their own judgment. He thought that, in giving that advice, he had consulted the best interests of the State.

Cross-examined : He asked accused to enter at a public meeting and individually. They probably, at that time, had no idea of entering the Colony, except, perhaps, one of them. He would certainly admit that he had assisted the accused to enter. He admitted aiding and abetting them to enter the Transvaal. He was quite prepared to suffer the consequences of his action, as he always had been.

The accused were found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of £20 or to go to gaol with hard labour for six weeks.

Daya Narsi was then charged for refusing to give his thumb-print under the new Registration Act, though he had produced his permit. He had given his impressions at the gaol (under the gaol regulations), where he had already been awaiting trial for a week. He was sentenced to a fine of £10 or imprisonment with hard labour for one month, as was Moonsamy Ellary, who was similarly charged.

Bhikhabhi and Jhinabhai, who had been deported on Friday and had returned at once, were charged as prohibited immigrants. They were sentenced to a fine of £20 or six weeks' hard labour.

Mr. Gandhi himself was then charged with failing to give his thumb and finger impressions upon demand, under the new Act. He pleaded guilty. He produced no documents, and when asked to furnish means of identification as required by Regulation 9, he refused.

Giving evidence, Mr. Gandhi said. In connection with my refusal to produce my registration certificate and to give thumb impressions or finger impressions I think that as an officer of this Court, I owe an explanation. There have been differences between the Government and British Indians, whom I represent as Secretary of the British Indian Association, over the Asiatic Act, No. 2 of 1907, and after due deliberation, I took upon myself the responsibility of advising my countrymen not to submit to the primary obligation imposed by the Act but still, as law-abiding subjects of the State to accept its sanctions. Rightly or wrongly, in common with other Asiaties, I consider that the Act in question, among other things, offends our conscience, and the only way, I thought, as I still think, the Asiatics could show their feeling with regard to it was to incur its penalties. And in pursuance of that policy, I admit that I have advised the accused who have preceded me to refuse submission to the Act, as also the Act 36 of 1908, seeing that, in the opinion of British Indians, full relief that was promised by the Government, has not been granted. I am now before the Court to suffer the penalties that may be awarded to me. I wish to thank the prosecution and the public for having extended to me the ordinary courtesies.

Mr. Mentz thought that a difference should be made in this case, as Mr. Ghandi had admitted his sin to be greater than that of the others, he asked that the heaviest penalty (£160 or three months with hard labour) should be awarded.

The Magistrate found Mr. Gandhi guilty. In giving judgment, he remarked that it was not for him to consider the question of religious objections. He had only to administer the law. There had been a general defiance of the law. He felt very sorry to see Mr Gandhi in that position to-day, but he must make a difference between him and the others. He sentenced Mr. Gandhi to pay a fine of £25 or go to gaol with hard labour for two months.

Of course, no fines have been paid, and all have smilingly gone to goal, Mr. Gandhi being especially happy.—"Indian Opinion," October 17th.

CAPTAIN PETTEY and the Officers of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers, entertained Sir Andrew Fraser to dinner at Peliti's, last night.

In the course of an article on the Mannar Railway the "Times of Ceylon" says :—"The reasons for pushing on with the Mannar line have been strongly pressed home by the planting community ; but it is the greatest folly to regard the line as anything else but an island project. The South Indian Railway Company is pressing forward keenly with its share of the work of connecting the two counries, and is anxious to be linked up with a port like Colombo and, eventually, with Trincomalee also. How short-sighted it is to say that the railway is solely for the planting community ?"

THE MAKER OF GOLD.

Pithun sat cross-legged behind the deal board on which was displayed his little stock-in-trade of cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, and matches. The past month had been fairly successful with him and he dwelt with complacency on the thought that there were fifteen rupees buried under the hearth-stone in his mud hut in the walled city behind him. A great bathing festival was in progress, and a happy laughing crowd, flashing in gorgeous raiment, jostled and pushed down the long line of booths and stalls that marked the road to the river. Presently a Burman, clothed in a striped "lungi" with a gaudy handkerchief tied round his head, stopped in front of Pithun. "Give me," he said loftily, "give me fifty Burma cigars."

"Yes, your lordship." Pithun salaamed low, and handed over five bundles of Calcutta cabbage leaves. The Burman sniffed at his purchase suspiciously. Then he untied a knot in the corner of his "lungi," produced a large yellow bead, and held it out to Pithun.

"What's this?" said Pithun. "Am I woman?"

"It would make a good plaything for your wife," said the Burman carelessly. "It is gold."

"Bah!" said Pithun contemptuously. "Gold, indeed! 'tis brass. Show it to me." He took the bead from the stranger's hand and examined it curiously. It certainly looked like brass, but then Pithun had never handled gold in his life. Perhaps it was gold. The tobacco-man turned the tiny ball over and over in the palm of his hand. Whoever heard of gold beads being given in payment for cigars? "I won't take it," said he finally handling back the bead. "Tis brass, I'm sure." But there was a certain hesitation in his voice.

"I do not know," said the Burman somewhat pettishly, "why I should trouble to convince so unintelligent a fellow as yourself, but come with me to a goldsmith and I will show you whether the bead is brass."

"Anyway," thought Pithun, "there will be no harm in my going. It may be gold after all." He put his board on his shoulder and followed in the wake of the stranger, who sauntered carelessly through the crowd, stopping at last before a booth somewhat more imposing than the others. A little aged man, with a long white beard, was sitting cross-legged within, bending over a fire and blowing into it with a brass tube.

"A goldsmith, sir," said the Burman producing the bead. "Is this plaything of gold or of brass?"

The old man stretched out a shaking hand for the little yellow ball, and looked at it long and carefully over the top of his spectacles. "Of course it is gold," he said at length.

"Look again," said Pithun.

The old man flew into a rage. "These sixty years have I handled gold day after day, while you preserved coppers like diamonds in your waist-band. Are you come to mock?"

"Nay, venerable sir," said Pithun humbly "I meant not to offend."

"Crows should avoid coming, for the noise is disagreeable," said the goldsmith somewhat pacified. Then turning to the Burman : "Are you come, sir, to trade? I will give you five rupee for the bead."

"What does it weigh?" asked the stranger.

"About one tollah. Do you sell?"

Pithun knew now that the bead must be at least worth fifteen rupees for the goldsmith to offer five. It must also be of gold for what other metal was worth so much a tollah?

"I will sell it," said the Burman. When the money had been paid, he counted it all into the hand of the shame-faced Pithun. "I was willing to give you the bead. Take now the value thereof.

The astonished tobacco-man made haste to stow the money away in his waistband. Who was this stranger who sold gold beads for five rupees each, and then paid away the money for fifty Bow-Bazar cigars. "Won't you b-b-buy something more?" he stammered.

The Burman laughed. "Ha! ha! Now you believe that the bead was gold."

"My eyes are blind. Have you more beads?"

The stranger shrugged his shoulders. "Thousands," he said lightly. "I make them."

Pithun looked at him with awe. A man who spoke of making gold beads by the thousand! Then suddenly the Hindu's eyes glistened. He had seen one bead sold, why should not more be sold too? "Will you sell me some of these beads?" he asked eagerly.

The Burman laughed. "Why should I sell?"

"I will pay you," said Pithun. "Pay you five rupees a bead."

"What do I care for money?" returned the other. Then when he saw Pithun's fallen face, "Well, well I will sell you some. Be at the place where I first saw you to-morrow morning." And with an easy salute he left Pithun and was lost in the crowd.

The tobacco-seller full of thoughts of coming riches hurried home and deposited his cigar tray with his wife. Then without replying to the woman's curious questions he made for the bazar, and because he was known to be a steady respectable man with a growing business a bunnia was willing to lend him two hundred rupees at forty per cent. With this sum and his little reserve store of fifteen rupees, Pithun hastened to the bathing ghat next morning. The festival was not yet over and the throng of people who had come out holiday making was so great that the tobacco-seller began to be afraid that he would miss his man. However, as the day wore on, the major portion of the crow melted away, and presently Pithun's anxious eyes descried the Burman lazily sauntering towards him.

"Salaam," said the stranger as the cigarman came running eagerly up to him, "I have not forgotten my words of yesterday. See here." He opened a large knot in his "lungi" and showed a heap of shining yellow beads.

In a few minutes the transaction was completed and the Burman was lazily walking down the road while Pithun scurried off to the goldsmith of the day before. He was sure that the old rascal could be induced to give him at least ten rupees for each bead—a profit of cent per cent. Ah! why had he not tried to borrow more than two hundred rupees?

The white-haired old goldsmith blinked enquiringly at the yellow heap that Pithun put into his hand. "What is this?" he asked.

"Gold," cried Pithun, "gold for sale."

The jeweller laughed in a thin shrill treble, "Gold! Thou art an owl in wisdom. 'Tis all brass.' "What" cried Pithun with a horrible fear in his heart. "Surely 'tis gold!"

"Surely 'tis brass," said the goldsmith.

Tobacco-seller's cheek paled, and he put his hand to his side as he spoke. "Yesterday," he said slowly, "there came to you a man who sold a bead, such as these, for five rupees."

The old goldsmith looked up with a puzzled air. "What man? What bead?" said he. "Why do you come intoxicated into my presence?"—"The Englishman."

THE Shiraz Consulate reports that Indian pilgrims proceeding to or from Meshed have recently been the victims of numerous robberies. Intending pilgrims are therefore warned of the dangers to which they are likely to be exposed on account of the insecurity of the roads.

"I CAN SAVE THIS COUNTRY."

Bacon's Boast.

WHERE HE FAILED AND SUCCEEDED.

"I know that I can save this country and that no one else can."

"I was the justest Judge that was in England these fifty years."

These two striking statements were made by Francis Bacon. Recently the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn celebrated his election, on October, 1608 (when Solicitor to the King), to the office of Treasurer to the House.

A very fine appreciation of Sir Francis appeared in the "Times" in which it is argued that "whether he was a good man or not" he was at least "a great man."

"Bacon was a great man—by the supreme powers of his mind, by the regal splendour of his philosophical ambitions, by the lavish and lordly prodigality of his intellectual riches, one of the greatest of all Englishmen—and that his lifelong association with Gray's Inn confers undying lustre on that ancient and honourable Society is beyond all dispute. He entered Gray's Inn as a young man, he became a Bencher at the very threshold of his public fortunes, he was Solicitor-General when he was elected Treasurer, it was from Gray's Inn that he set forth as Lord Keeper riding in pomp to Westminster, it was to Gray's Inn that he found his way back, a broken and a broken-hearted man after his tragic fall. There his thought was matured, there some of his greatest works were pondered and prepared.

"The garden of the Inn, still an alluring haunt of ancient peace in the midst of the reek, and the riches, and the roar of modern London, was the special care of the author of the immortal Essay 'Of Gardens'; its masques and pageants were superintended and prepared by the lordly author of the Essay 'Of Masques and Triumphs.' Truly if Bacon was in reality 'the meanest of mankind, as Pope called him, yet Gray's Inn, at any rate, could not but do him honour as also one of the 'wisest and brightest.'

"It must be admitted that in his character as a public man Bacon was no better than his contemporaries, and that the Court of Queen Elizabeth's latter days was not a school in which high-mindedness could be learned or even practised with any advantage. His aims might be high, and he might seek to eschew time-serving, but his fortunes were on the make and he had to stoop like the rest. The late Prof. Gardiner, probably the best-informed and certainly not the least impartial and charitable of his biographers, candidly admits that in his treatment of Essex Bacon displayed 'poverty of moral nature'; and this was not the only occasion on which the poison of Elizabeth's Court infected and degraded his soul.

BACON'S DUALITY OF CHARACTER.

"By a significant coincidence it was in this very year 1608, the tercentenary of which is now to be celebrated, that Bacon composed the 'Commentarious Solutus,' in which, as Prof. Gardiner tells us, 'great ideas jostle with small ones' and the loftiest of projects, civil and philosophical, are associated with some of the lowest and least reputable precepts of personal intrigue and advancement. Here we have displayed that abiding duality of character which explains, though it may not excuse, the darker and more doubtful episodes of Bacon's public career. The late Prof. Fowler held that most, if not all, of Bacon's public failings were due to 'that eternal want of pence, which vexes public men.' If so, Bacon wrote his own best apology when he said in the 'De Augmentis' that there are some men who are as soaring angels in their love of knowledge and their zeal for its advancement, yet, in their cupidities they are but as creeping snakes.

It was no mere covetousness, however, that tempted Bacon to stoop and fall. His was the spirit of Chatham, 'I know that I can save this country and that no one else can.' But Bacon lacked Chatham's moral earnestness, his fierce unswerving integrity. He did not save his country, nor did he save himself. Charged with corruption in his high office of Lord Chancellor, he offered no defence and loftily declined to plead the extenuating circumstances which posterity has admitted in his favour. Yet who shall now gainsay his own magnificent verdict on himself? 'I was the justest Judge that was in England these fifty years ; but it was the justest censure in Parliament that was these two hundred years.'

"Machiavelli's disastrous attempt to found state craft on chicanery is redeemed, in the eyes of many by his lofty Italian patriotism. In civil life and affairs Bacon was in some sort a Machiavelli—and yet, perhaps, a Machiavelli lacking the grand style of his prototype, just as the statecraft of Elizabeth's England was not quite so much that of 'lions, foxes, catamounts,' to borrow Lord Morley's words, as that of Borgia's Italy. May we not say, then, that Bacon's rather puny Machiavellism was redeemed by the superb and spacious intellectual reach of the man who even in his youth had 'taken all knowledge to be his province'? That was the true Bacon, that was the root of his greatness. It matters not whether his positive contributions to the philosophy of scientific method were great or small, whether he was a pioneer in untrodden ways of knowledge or merely the herald who proclaims the majestic march of science, not being himself of the sacred band, the 'buccinator,' as he said of himself, who went before the host but did not enter the battle himself.

BACON AS SCIENTIST.

"It may be that, as Harvey bitterly said of him, he wrote of science like a Lord Chancellor. But if all men of science could have written and thought like Bacon, the 'New Atlantis' might no longer be, what it still is in large measure and in many of its wider potentialities, merely a magnificent dream. For 'with or without precise knowledge,' writes the late Mr. Reynolds in his masterly Introduction to the 'Essays,' 'there are some points of style in which Bacon never fails. He has always magnificence of diction, amplitude of promise, an outline of wide range, and an almost divine satisfaction in the work as very good.' These are supreme gifts and qualities, nor is it only in style that Bacon stands on a pinnacle of his own.

"The stir and thrust of his thought are all-compelling. It is no hyperbole to apply the language of Keats's sonnet, 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer' to the young student when he first passes, as Dr. Fowler says, 'from the dry manuals of Logic to the profound and brilliant pages of Bacon,' pages where aphorism after aphorism sparkles, in the light of truth and wisdom, into innumerable 'gems of purest ray serene.' This is Bacon's incomparable gift to his countrymen and to mankind."

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PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

"KANDAPOLA,
CEYLON.
MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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NOTICE.

A MEETING of the SIGNATORIES to the petition presented to the STEWARDS, WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, on the 14th October, 1908, will be held at the Motor Union Club Rooms, Green Mansions, Apollo Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 6-30 P.M. (S. T.), when they are requested to be present.

N. GUZDER,
M. H. SANJANA,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
11th November 1908.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, 1903.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN another column is published the report of the conviction of Mr. Ghandhi and a number of other British Indian subjects of offences against the new Registration Act. South African contemporaries bring us numerous accounts of the unfair treatment of our fellow-subjects, and we are glad to be able to announce that an influentially signed requisition has been sent in to the Sheriff of Bombay, urging him to convene a town's meeting to protest against the vexatious persecution to which British Indians in South Africa are subjected. When that meeting is held we trust that such resolutions will be carried as will demonstrate to the Government and the Colonial Office, as well as to the South African Governments, that the protest in this country is supported by all sections of the community. General Botha, three weeks ago at Standerton, declared that the Asiatic question was one of the most thorny problems any Government had had to deal with, but in the future no more Asiatic immigration into the country would be allowed. Lord Selborne, at Johannesburg in the same week, referring to the Asiatic question, said he thought the policy of rigid exclusion did not seem wise, just, or workable, but it was necessary in opening the door to control the power for regulating the size of the aperture. And British Indians in South Africa ask no more. They say they will not waver, their resistance will not crumble away; they are fighting for principles and they ask us to help them. We are aware that some prominent citizens of Bombay have hesitated to sign the requisition in view of the existing state of political feeling in this country, which can be to some extent understood, while others ask to hear the other side of the question. The other side is the same as that prevalent in America and in Australia. "All white" is the cry, and whatever can be done by constitutional methods—straining the definition to its utmost limit—will be done, unless the Home Government is compelled to interfere and secure for all British subjects equal rights in every part of the Empire.

Fifty-four Indians were arrested and convicted at Koomati Poort a month ago to-day, being fined fifty pounds each and Mr. Gandhi sentenced to two months' hard labour for nominal offences, and a mass meeting at Johannesburg the next day, at which numerous English settlers were present, passed a resolution "to the effect that the meeting congratulated the Transvaal Government on the imprisonment of Gandhi, for the reason that it afforded proof of the fact that the men concerned were less important than the principles involved in the struggle for the maintenance of national honour. The resolution affirmed the determination of the meeting to continue passive resistance until the Government conceded the repeal of the Asiatic Amendment Act, and allowed educated Indians to enter the colony under the Immigration Restriction Act, with a proviso for the Government to admit only the most cultured Indians at discretion. Finally, the meeting implored the Imperial Government to take steps to enable British Indians to appreciate the spirit of the Proclamation of 1858, and the King Emperor's Proclamation at the Delhi Durbar." We published the text of the Proclamation of 1858 the other day, and, as we have said before, it contains no reference and no promises whatever concerning rights and privileges anywhere but in India. But British Indians in South Africa rely on the spirit rather than the letter, and we do not think their interpretation of the spirit is wrong. Meetings held at various centres in all South African colonies, have asked for India's assistance and they are entitled to support in their legitimate aspirations.

The antagonism of the colonists is directed against coolies and hawkers, they say—against coolies because of their insanitary habits and against hawkers because they undersell shopkeepers. Coolies can be made cleanly—the antipathy to hawkers is ridiculous. Competition in retail trade as in all other interests in life is not only healthy but necessary, and that objection is utterly insupportable. But our fellow subjects in South Africa are not merely coolies and hawkers. They include professional men, merchants and men who possess medals "gained by services of mercy during the great War and the Natal rebellion." In the words of Mr. A. M. Chahalia, the new Chairman of the British Indian Association in the Transvaal: "We have had it borne in upon us that the spirit which animated the struggle for freedom on the part of our European fellow-colonists and their ancestors was a laudable one, whereas, when we find it moving in ourselves, when we find ourselves uplifted by its majesty, we are reminded that we are a people in revolt, that we may not attain to grace until such time as we have expiated our so-called lawlessness. We see many of the gaols of the country full to overflowing with men whom General Smuts himself has called conscientious objectors. We know that some of our foremost men, the flower of our community, are suffering imprisonment with hard labour, like common felons, for daring to strive for liberty of conscience and freedom of communal growth... We know that Indians claiming pre-war residence in this colony, men born in South Africa, long-domiciled residents of the Transvaal, furnished with authority to enter and reside in this colony, are incarcerated. We have heard of the shocking allegations of ill-treatment and neglect of Indian men, women, and children returning to the Transvaal from India, via Mozambique and Komati Poort. These allegations have been denied in official statements emanating from Mr. Chamney's Office, but our experience of statements and denials emanating from that source does not encourage us to accept them as being in any degree final, and we have requested a complete, open, and judicial inquiry into the allegations and denials, so that the exact truth may be arrived at and proof or disproof obtained on either side. But this elementary right has been denied us, and we have been obliged once more to urge upon the Government to appoint this commission of inquiry for the sake of the good name of the colony." Is not this request a moderate one? Is it asking more than any other section of the community would demand? If we want the view of English colonists we cannot do better than read the speech of Mr. David Pollak at Fordsburg, the other day, wherein he said: "A large body of the nation was growing more and more favourable to the just and reasonable demands of the Indian community. As an Englishman, whose forebears had suffered in the cause of passive resistance, who had suffered and shed their blood on the altar of sacrifice to duty, the whole conduct of the Transvaal Government filled him with absolute abhorrence and deepest indignation; and he knew that, if he had these feelings in his heart, there must be hundreds and even thousands of Englishmen in this colony, to whom the campaign against the Indian community was fraught with abhorrence and indignation." Lord Ampthill, Lord Lamington and Members of both Houses of Parliament have protested within the last month and have set us an excellent example of what we may do in Bombay. Our protest must be firm and emphatic. In the words of Lord Ampthill, the treatment of British Indians in South Africa is cruel and unreasonable.

A FRONTIER QUESTION.

THERE are boundaries and boundaries, and those that exist in game preserves are as fruitful sources of irritation, warfare, and fruitless expeditions, as any on the borderland between rival political Powers. Boundary birds are thorns in the flesh of the careful game-keeper. As a lively writer in the "Times" has it, he obstinately believes they were all born and bred on his side of the fence. But there are two sides to that fence as well as to every other, and very probably excellent birds are reared on either, who become wanderers, addicted to seeking and finding the best feeding-grounds open to them. The wise keeper, if he be determined to circumvent the pot-hunter, as the lawless shooter of boundary birds is irreverently named, need only strew dainty seeds in the nearest field of rough grass or roots on his own side. This will automatically tempt the birds into safety. But if the man "on the other side" is a true sportsman, as he, indeed, generally is, a day of friendly mutual shooting should be arranged, a day that would be worth far more than many seasons of suspicion, stratagem and wiles on the part of the neighbouring property-owners. Whatever chance a pheasant, partridge or hare has of a run for his life in undisputed territory, he has far less on a boundary line, for he has a double row of keepers on the watch, besides stray sharp-shooters, all ready to lay him low lest the presumably wrong man should get him. It is pleasant to read of any boundary question being amicably settled even with a brisk amount of gun-practice. Such a method of proclaiming peace between two powerful neighbours was recently adopted and an agreement to share the shooting over the boundary resulted this year in really sporting joys, in which the two land owners, a friend who describes the shoot, two keepers, a few beaters, a spaniel and three or four retrievers were the dramatis personæ. Rich coveys of partridge, 133 cock and hen pheasants—besides many of the latter who were allowed to escape, having work to do in future years—hares, rabbits and pigeons in scores rewarded the peace that followed twenty years of most unsatisfactory semi-poaching. The wind blew over the stubble-fields in the right direction, hillsides were gaily breasted, hairy hedges climbed over, deep lanes crossed, while nimble beaters "shinned" up high trees and spied out of the direction taken out of their difficulties by the birds. All the delights that make the day of a busy sportsman utterly and entirely happy were there in abundance on that thorny borderland.

Incidentally much is to be learned from this writer about the best way to fatten pheasants and partridges, of the discretion to be exercised in feeding so that as much sport as possible may be got when the date for legal killing arrives. If pheasants are to be induced to remain in a certain locality with which they are not familiar, it is well to plough up a few plots and drill in maize, scattering some on the surface, as a hint of what the birds may find if they condescend to scratch the earth. This will keep most of them out of mischief and prevent them wandering. When they have finished this lot, more maize should be drilled in and so on until the time for shooting comes when these tender attentions may cease. The pheasants should not be fed with maize for three or four days before their execution for they get too fat and heavy to fly well when roused by the beaters. Indeed it is best to deny them all food on the morning of their last flight. "A pheasant with his crop full of maize must feel, when required to fly, like an alderman asked to run up a steep hill immediatly after a big City dinner," remarks this cheery sportsman. And he thinks all who shoot pheasants must have observed how much better the birds fly in the afternoon than in the morning. Empty crops and drier feathers account for their later agility. A feeder of pheasants should be punctual in scattering his grain, he will then find the birds on the look-out for him, and being on the spot at the psychological moment, they can out-wit the small birds, the freebooters, who snap up what they can from the legitimate owners. All over England the campaign is on against the pheasant, that most beautiful of British birds. When the leaves turn brown and red the shooting opens and by the time the trees are bare, the battle is at its hottest and the butcher's bill is longest.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE Sind sea-port never misses an opportunity—and, presumably, will not in the present instance—to pat itself on the back over the report of the Port Trust. We have heard something lately of a scheme of "doubling Karachi" and we have no doubt the town will eventually grow beyond its present proportions and become in time per chance, a less desirable place of residence. But Port Trusts consider nothing of the pleasant side of life, their watchward is utility and their pleasure in the churning of ships' screws and the clanking of machinery. Last year Karachi's machinery clanked to some purpose, a surplus of five and a half lakhs to be explicit. The actual figures are given as Revenue Receipts Rs. 31,20,803 and Revenue Expenditure Rs. 25,61,095, this being due to a large export of wheat and seeds and to an increase in the import trade which has very nearly doubled in five years. It is an ill-wind which blows no one good and the cyclone of June, 1907, which cost the Port Rs. 2,68,066 cannot be said to have had no good effects. Karachi had not in the past looked ahead quite as carefully as it is doing now and so it was occasionally found a little difficult to reconcile old works with new schemes. The cyclone removed several objections and obstructions and has left a clear field for the fight to wrest some of Bombay's "ill-gotten" trade. It has so happened that the present year has been an exceedingly bad one for shipping but much work has been done without interruption to repair the damage done and reclamation has been carried on which, we hope, in conjunction with the new piers and wharves under construction will prevent the North-Western Railway from again uttering the taunt that, when supplied with all the traffic it asks for, Karachi is unable to cope with it. The actual Revenue Expenditure shows an increase of nearly six lakhs. The general charges have remained fairly stationary but the Bunder properties increased from ten lakhs and twenty thousand rupees in 1906-07 to nearly thirteen lakhs and forty thousand rupees in 1907-08, while capital works increased form twenty-eight thousand rupees to two lakhs and eighteen thousand rupees. The total expenditure from all sources on capital works was twenty-two lakhs and seventeen thousand rupees, of which fourteen and three-quarter lakhs was from loans, the capital debt being increased during the year by over thirteen lakhs. The increase cannot be considered large in face of the value which is expected from it. An increase of eighty-nine ocean-going steamers entering the port is a distinct sign that the shipping world is aware of its possibilities. Karachi certainly has possibilities but it is early to talk of doubling it and it is absurd to suppose for a minute that it can be, for many years to come, a more convenient port for passengers than Bombay.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will hold a Levee at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 9th December at 5 P. M.

THE Western India Turf Club has issued the programme of the first four Extra Meetings in Bombay, the first of which will be on Saturday, December 12.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY will probably go to Calcutta on a visit to H. E. the Viceroy about the end of January, and visit the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavery Districts on his way back to Madras.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE FIRST LADY MAYOR.

Portia's Latest Exploit.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

THIS has been an eventful week for women. A woman has cleverly conducted the examination of two Cabinet Ministers, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Home Secretary, in the witness box; the first lady mayor has been nominated, the first woman candidate for the London County Council is standing for election; and the Royal College of Surgeons has decided to admit women doctors to its examination both for Membership and Fellowship. This means that the medical woman may for the first time in her history aspire to write the magic initials F.R.C.S. after her name.

Great is the rejoicing thereat among the woman doctors of the metropolis who long have vainly knocked at the doors of the Royal Colleges.

The concession is even more important than appears on the surface for the Royal College of Physicians had agreed to admit women provided the Surgeons came to the same decision. The Irish and Scotch Colleges long ago admitted women and now the last barrier to their progress in England has been removed, and the woman doctor who is a member of both colleges can no longer be regarded as an inferior order of practioner, debarred from aspiring to the higher branches of the profession.

FIRST LADY MAYOR.

The first lady mayor to be nominated—the recent Women's Qualification Act makes the lady mayor a legal possibility—is Miss Dove, the principal of Wycombe Abbey, one of the most famous girls' schools in England. High Wycombe is the enterprising municipality to nominate a woman as its chief citizen.

Miss Dove has been one of the pioneers of the cause of higher education for women, having been the first student to enter Girton College, Cambridge, thirty seven years ago.

An elderly lady with an aureole of silky white hair, bright brown eyes and a pleasant face, she is a woman of great culture, a fluent speaker and quite capable of directing an assembly such as a Town Council, which is hardly likely to prove more refractory than two hundred and fifty high-spirited school girls.

The Abbey is a fine old mansion standing in beautiful grounds and Miss Dove as its owner is the largest ratepayer in the town.

"I am a Member of the Council," Miss Dove explained to me, "but my selection as mayor came as a great surprise. Nor was it entirely unanimous, for not every member liked the idea of a woman mayor.

"I am to have a special robe of crimson trimmed with fur as my official dress and of course I shall wear the chain of office. If I am elected on Nov. 9 I shall discharge every function of a mayor with the single exception that I have no power under the Act which qualifies women to become mayors, to sit on the bench as chief magistrate."

Miss Dove is a suffragist but not a suffragette, and is a firm believer in the necessity for women taking their part in public life.

"PORTIA'S" LATEST EXPLOIT.

The latest exploit of the suffragettes has evoked praise even from enemies.

Charged with inciting to riot, by inviting people to rush the House of Commons, the three suffragette leaders, Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, have succeeded in compelling Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, to appear as witnesses for them and it is Miss Christabel Pankhurst's brilliant examination of the two Cabinet Ministers that has caused the universal chorus of admiration. Staid Conservative papers to whom the suffragettes have hitherto been anathema "find themselves unable to withhold their meed of admiration from Miss Pankhurst's brilliant examination, etc., etc, etc." Indeed, in more than one quarter, it is stated that after the performance the Benchers of Lincolns Inn can no longer persist in their refusal to admit her as a student. Miss Pankhurst has already graduated in the study of Law at Owens College, Manchester, and four years she made an unsuccessful application to the Benchers of Lincolns Inn—the Inn of her father, Dr. Pankhurst, the brilliant barrister—to permit her to continue her studies there.

When the suffragette case is continued on Saturday it is rumoured that another Cabinet Minister—Mr. John Burns—will be found among the witnesses and Mr. Haldane has only escaped being summoned by declaring that he was not an eye-witness of the proceedings which lead to the charge.

BUSBIES FOR THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN.

No one can complain of the want of sensations in the world of millinery this season. The woman who wished to keep in the forefront of fashion had already a sufficiently perplexing problem in deciding between the claims of the "Merry Widow," the "Pork Pie" and the flat plateau styles, and now the latest decree of "Busbies for Women" has added a new difficulty to her choice.

Lucile, the famous inventor of emotional dressmaking, who is better known to her intimates in Society as Lady Duff Gordon, was the first woman to wear one of the new busbies in London. Only a very few of the new hats have as yet arrived in London from Paris and I happened to be in Lady Duff Gordon's establishment when the first specimens of the new fashion were unpacked. Resembling nothing so much as an inverted pudding basin in shape the busby is covered with the softest and fluffiest of brown marabout and when placed on the head it suggests an elaborate coiffure rather than a hat. The trimming is not a little startling. Four "feathers" composed of the backbone of a stiff quill are surmounted by the ends of peacock's feathers. The feathers are placed bolt upright in the front of the hat and the peacock's eyes gleam forth strange shades of blue and green, purple and yellow with each movement of the wearer.

The new hats, Lucile's manager told me, can be made in dark green, blue, brown, black and dark red marabout.

"They are at their very best in swansdown," he said, "and of course they can be worn in fur. An ermine busby is lovely, and like the newest toque it is trimmed with peacock's feathers."

MRS. "WINSTON'S" DEBUT.

In the squalid thoroughfare known as the Walworth-road stands the Robert Browning Settlement—an institution which is the only bright spot in the lives of many of the dwellers in one of the poorest quarters of London. Girls' clubs, boys' brigades, country holidays, gardens for the poor, a coffee tavern where cheap and good meals are supplied, country homes where aged toilers may spend the rest of their days in comfort—ungrudging and countless are the efforts of the settlement to alleviate the lot of the poor, and in view of Mr. Winston Churchill's recent great speaches heralding a crusade against the intolerable evils and miseries entailed on a great mass of our population by poverty, it was peculiarly fitting that his wife's first public appearance in London should have been on behalf of an institution which has done so much to grapple with the question.

The occasion was the opening of a bazaar in the Horticultural Hall in aid of the settlement and Mrs. Churchill made a most successful debut. She likes to make a real speech, and although this was only her second effort in oratory she came off with flying colours. Her voice is low and sweet and she speaks with great distinctness and a happy choice of expression which well fits her to be the wife of one of the rising statesmen of our times.

In connection with a picturesque ceremony which marked the opening of the bazaar a pretty little incident occurred. A band of little girls in scarlet tam o' shanters and white sailor suits gravely saluted Mrs. Churchill and formed a guard of honour, while a tiny boy in white borne down under the weight of an enormous bouquet of lilies of the valley toddled up the platform steps to her chair.

Smiling at the little fellow's manful efforts to bear his bouquet with dignity, Mrs. Churchill bent down and kissed the little giver of the flowers.

Naturally enough everyone was interested in the bride of the season. Very girlish and yet very dignified looked the young wife of the youngest Cabinet Minister. The fashionable audience that had gathered together to see Mrs. Churchill decided that for once neither photograph nor printed description had done justice to the beautiful features framed in soft dark hair and the tall slim form. Mrs. Churchill was gowned in a Directoire coat and skirt of black cloth, braided with a thin thread of dull gold on the black silk facing of the coat. The coat had the fashionable high Directoire collar and opened over a dainty white lawn ruffled shirt.

The hat of mauve satin had the new picturesque upward tilt at the side seen in prints of French beauties of the eighteenth century, and was trimmed with swathed satin and long mauve wings.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

Domestic servants are the latest portion of the community to be taken under the fostering wing of the London County Council. Cookery scholarships for domestic servants are the happy idea of the Council and if the scheme proves a success it may be followed by the institution of training in other branches of domestic service under the auspices of the Council. Each candidate for a cookery scholarship must satisfy the Council that she has had at least a year's experience in some form of domestic service and will be required to pass an examination in elemeutary cookery.

The course of training, which will be undertaken at the National School of Cookery, includes instruction in the higher branches of the cuisine as well as in plain cooking. At the end of her course, the pupil who has benefited by her training should be able to turn out a dinner which would not shame the chief of a West End hotel, for she will have been taught how to prepare consommes, purees, cream and vegetable soups, souffles, omelets, ices, etc.

A course of household economics has just been instituted in King's College Women's Department for ladies anxious to take a degree in domestic economy, and perhaps this latest development of the London County Council's foreshadows the coming of a time when housewives of the future will wonder how on earth people got on before instruction in domestic science formed part of the education of both mistress and maid alike.

DURING the week ending 10th November, twenty chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these ten were purchased by the farmer at Ahmedabad, three each by the farmer at Surat and Godhra, two by the farmer at Gondal and one each by the farmers at Porbandar and Pandu Mewas. During the week the importations from Indore were 965 ½ chests.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Ceylon will go to Paumben to meet H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley and the President of the Indian Railway Board, when these confer on the spot, about the 28th instant, regarding the bridging of the Paumben Pass and other matters connected with advancing the great project of direct railway connection between the two countries. "Doubtless," says the "Times of Ceylon," "the chief result of the visit of the Indian officials—the decision as to Pass or Canal—will be made known without delay, especially as only the formal pronouncement in favour of the Pass has to be recorded. This should admit of the South Indian Railway getting on with its part of the work, which is heavier than our share, and will take longer, unless our pace flags through delays at Home. The meeting of the former Governors of Natal and the Transvaal, who again find themselves administering adjoining territories, will doubtless be of a very cordial character."

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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THE DEBATE ON THE KAISER.

FIERCE CRITICISM.

English Customs Demanded.

"NATIONAL UNITY OF INDIGNATION."

INSANE CULT OF OMNI-SCIENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The debate in the German Reichstag is proceeding in an epoch-making manner.

Never before have the Sovereign's acts been subjected to such searching criticism on all sides. Even the Emperor's visit to Austria and his interest in Count Zeppelin are denounced as trivial at the present juncture.

The introduction of the English fashion of asking questions in Parliament is demanded.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

In yesterday's debate in the Reichstag, Herr von Kiderlenwaechter, acting Foreign Secretary, delivered his maiden speech, defending the over-worked Foreign Office.

He was jeered and shouted down by the Radicals and Socialists, who were not called to order.

Speeches were made, declaring that the Imperial superlatives were imperilling the Empire, and that the Admiral of the Atlantic must now be styled the Admiral of the Pacific.

The speakers denounced the insane cult of the Kaiser, who was allowed to pose as an authority on science, art, and religion, claiming a special personal relation with the Almighty. The Kaiser had re-created the national unity, but it was a unity of indignation.

FIRE IN DUBLIN.

City Hall Gutted.

HISTORIC PICTURES DESTROYED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Dublin Council Chamber and City Hall have been gutted by fire and many historic paintings destroyed.

TRIAL OF ZULU REBELS.

Dinizulu to be Charged.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Telegrams from Greytown, Natal, state that a Special Court of eminent Judges from the other South African Colonies is trying the Zulu Chiefs in connection with the late rising.

One of Dinizulu's lieutenants has been sentenced to seven years' hard labour.

The trial of Dinizulu follows.

H. M. S. "BELLEROPHON."

Speed of 22 Knots Attained.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

H. M.'s battleship "Bellerophon," on her trials, has attained a speed of twenty-two knots.

COLLIERY DISASTER.

360 Men Entombed.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A colliery explosion occurred at Hamm in Westphalia last evening. Three hundred and sixty miners were entombed, 150 of whom are regarded as lost.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

Chamber to be Convoked.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Two hundred and twenty-nine out of a total of two hundred and forty Turkish deputies have been elected, and it is hoped to convoke the Chamber towards the end of this month.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

Help from England.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A very influential Committee is being formed in London to raise funds for the relief of the distress caused by the Hyderabad floods.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The death is announced of Sir Richard Hieram Sankey.

[Sir Richard Hieram Sankey was born in 1829, son of two old Irish families, and was educated at Addiscombe. Entering the Madras Engineers in 1846 he served in the Mutiny and also in Afghanistan in 1878 and 1879. He was Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Public Works Department and Member of the Legislative Council in Madras in 1883 and 1884, when he returned to Ireland and became Chairman of the Irish Board of Works, which post he held until 1896. He was created a K.C.B. in 1892.]

THE "TIMES" ON INDIA.

Weakness and Inefficiency

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The "Times" in a leading article to-day says:—"The main fault of the Indian administration just now is the weak and inefficient control and very serious lack of firm direction on the spot.

"The Government of India has never during the past year or two been refused sanction for special powers and they are not likely to be refused now."

MUSTAPHA FEHMI.

Resigns Premiership.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The Egyptian Premier, Mustapha Fehmi, has resigned.

Boutros Pasha will succeed him, retaining the ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

Annexation Ratified.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Bills were introduced into the Vienna and Budapest Diets yesterday ratifying the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

Planters on the Separation.

INADVISABLE FOR TEA DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

A Darjeeling telegram, dated the 11th instant, states that the Darjeeling Planters' Association, following the Indian Tea Association, thinks that the separation of the Judicial and the Executive, in an experimental stage, is inadvisable for tea districts, where naturally the population is sparse and scattered; but the Association has a great deal to say in favour of the scheme.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Moderates and Extremists.

COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

At a Conference of the Moderates and Extremists, recently held in the "Patrika" office, the following terms of a proposed compromise for a United Congress were adopted:—

(1) The first article of the Conventionist Constitution, in which it is stated that self-government within the Empire is the goal of the Congress and constitutional agitation its method, to be signed.

(2.) The rest of the Constitution, which relates to rules, etc., to be signed tentatively, for the next Congress only.

(3.) A Committee, like the previous All-India Congress Committee, composed of members from the different provinces and elected by the majority of the delegates from the different provinces present at the Congress, will be formed at the Congress to frame a Constitution which is to be placed before the next Congress for sanction and confirmation.

(4.) The leading members of the Convention Committee to agree to the passing of the four Calcutta resolutions.

(5.) If the four Calcutta resolutions are not carried, the non-Conventionists will be at liberty to withdraw from the Congress, etc.

BANNERJEE'S MURDER.

Culprits not yet Discovered.

WARRANTS ISSUED.

GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

In connection with the murder of Sub-Inspector Banerji, the Police have made enquiries in all the hostels in that locality, but up to the present no clue has been obtained.

I am informed that Government propose to grant either a "jagir" of land, or a suitable donation or annuity for the maintenance of the surviving members of the family of Nundo Lal Bannerji.

It is understood that a search warrant is being issued to search the house of the father of Jotindra Nath Roy Chowdhuri, Debindro Nath Roy Chowdhuri, at Basirhat. So far nothing is known as to the result of the search

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It is reported in Tokio that Japan desires a Conference of the Powers interested in the Pacific to discuss and settle matters containing possibilities of future friction. It is asserted that Japan is prepared to convene such a Conference unless Great Britain or America takes the initiative.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

The "Swarajya" Case.

ACCUSED COMMITTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 12.

The case against Babu Ram Hari, the editor, printer and publisher of the "Swarajya" newspaper, for alleged sedition, was taken up again by Mr. Hopkins, District Magistrate, Allahabad, on the 11th instant.

The evidence was mostly of a formal character. The article published by the accused in his paper on the 24th October, having reference to an appeal to the High Court by the former editor, Shanti Narain, was filed. It deprecated the apology which had been tendered by counsel on behalf of Shanti Narain in the High Court. It was a long article containing, amongst others, the following sentences:—"Alas! why should not we weep, when the counsel, contrary to the wishes of dear Narain, tendered an apology on his behalf, for the undesirability of his articles, notwithstanding the fact that our lion sent two telegrams from the jail, through his father to his lawyers, instructing them not to tender an apology or express any regret on his behalf under any conditions. And when we think of its effect on Narain's heart and his condition, our heart is shattered, our lungs are coming to the mouth, but the poor man is powerless; just as the snake rolls about for the jewel in his head, and the lover weeps in his separation from his beloved, the same would be his condition now; he must be rolling about like a fish taken out of water and must be praying for his counsel. We never expected this from these lawyers and we never thought that they would wound the feelings of our dear Narain in this way."

On the conclusion of the evidence, the accused admitted that he was the editor, publisher and printer of the "Swarajya," and was responsible for the articles, upon which the prosecution had been based. He denied that those articles had been written with any seditious intent, and he reserved his defence for the Sessions Court.

The District Magistrate then committed him to take his trial in the Court of Sessions, Allahabad.

Professor Bijapurkar Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

Professor Bijapurkar, M.A., late a Fellow of the Deccan College and Professor of the Rajkumar College at Kholapore, but at present Superintendent of a Swadeshi School at Talegaon, will be tried by a special commission at Kholapore, comprising the Sessions Judge of Kholapore and a member of the Indian Civil Service, appointed by the Bombay Government, at the end of this month. The Professor is charged with sedition in connection with certain inflammatory articles published in a Kholapore paper called the "Visvavoritte."

Mr. Branson, barrister, has been retained for the prosecution and counsel from Bombay for the defence.

MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

Laha on Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, NOVEMBER 12.

Before proceedings commenced to-day, three mukhtears, among whom were two mentioned by witness yesterday as having offered bribes not to give evidence, offered surety for Rakhal Chunder Laha, who was arrested for perjury, in a sum of Rs. 2,000.

The Magistrate accepted the surety, but stated that if he had any reason to believe later on that Laha was likely to abscond the bail bonds would be cancelled.

Radhanath Dey, one of the witnesses examined to-day, said he was a shop-owner and deposed to the fact of Satyendra Nath Bose visiting him several times and telling him not to sell belati goods. He paid no heed, but one day he got a post-card, and the same night his house was set on fire. The matter was reported to the police, but with no result.

The Explosives Act.

FOUR BRAHMINS CHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 12.

Four Brahmin students, named respectively Shenvalikar, Ambapkar, Ghokale and Padhye, who were arrested in Poona about three months ago as suspects, were yesterday placed before the District Magistrate of Kolhapore charged under Sections 380, 411 and 451, I. P. C.

The witnesses examined in the case were Mr. Kulkarni, Superintendent of the High School at Kolhapore, Mr. Kurny, Professor of Chemistry at Kolhapore, and the compounder of the City Dispensary.

It is alleged that some bottles of acid were found in possession of the accused.

One witness in cross-examination was not able to swear that the bottles were stolen from his shop.

The case was adjourned to the 12th instant.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

The Attack on Sir A. Fraser.

JOTINDRA'S ACCOMPLICES DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

On the statement of Jotindra Nath Roy Chowdhuri, who attempted to shoot Sir Andrew Fraser, a young man named Hitendra Nath Mozumdar, a student of the Scottish Church College, in Cornwallis-street, was arrested for having, as was alleged, lent him the revolver in question.

As the evidence against Hitendro was found to be insufficient, the Commissioner of Police has discharged him.

THE PRESS CASE.

Charge of Attempted Murder.

DAVIE'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

At the Punjab Chief Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Reid, a case in which F. N. Press stands charged, on committal by Mr. Darling C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Simla, under Section 307 (attempted murder) came up for hearing.

Mr. Alweyne Turner, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Arther Grey defended the accused.

The Registrar having read out the charge under Section 307, I.P.C., he was about to read two others when Mr. Grey Rose to object. He held that two other charges had been added by this Court—a wrong procedure. New charges of a certain kind could not be framed. The previous charges could be amended and two other charges could be compounded with the permission of the Court. Relying on a Bombay case decision Mr, Grey thought that the Court had no power to add these fresh charges.

The Court over-ruled the objection.

The Registrar then read out the other charges, which were of causing grievous hurt to Davie and with doing a rash and negligent act.

The prisoner pleaded "not guity" to all three charges.

Mr. Turner then opened the case.

Evidence, oral and documentary, was given shortly that Press had made a complaint to the police of misdemeanour on the part of his wife.

Sub-Inspector Cook of the Police at Simla, who gave evidence, added that at 3 p.m. on the 22nd August before any investigation in the present case had been made, Press wrote out a complaint. Witness had heard that a murder had taken place at Kellner's shop and was sitting in his office when Press came in and said he wanted to lodge a complaint against Davie for assault. Witness then wrote at Press's dictation.

After considerable argument the Court decided that what had been written by witness that day could not be allowed as a document in the case.

Continuing his evidence, witness said he advised Press to go to the hospital and then went to make inquiries regarding this affair. He first went to Davie at Kellner's, who would give him no information. On the 2nd August witness again went to Kellner's shop to recover the revolver Between 14th and 17th October a mass of papers came into witness's hands. They were found on the hillside after the burglary of Mr Payne's house in Simru. The documents were in three bundles.

Here Mr. Grey objected under Sections 126,129 (B.). One of these bundles were, he continued, documents refused to be submitted to counsel. These documents were brief for counsel. They contained a matter which prisoner quite rightly objected to have said before jury on the higher grounds. Mr. Grey only saw those documents on the previous day and they were intended confidentially for Mr. Bevan Petman, prisoner's counsel.

Press was given these documents and said they were fair copy from the original file for submission to counsel.

Mr. Turner argued that in the case of a fair copy there were certain additions relevant to this case. Inasmuch as this fair copy was not prepared for submission to counsel. Additions could be put in as documentary evidence.

The Court said that the point would be held over till Mr. Bevan Petman, now in Simla, could appear.

Witness Cook then identified several letters in the original file as being in Press's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grey, witness said, that when he advised Press to go to the hospital the latter was bleeding from a cut on the head. Witness would not deny that he had kept the documents above mentioned "up his sleeve" until the case was brought up in the Chief Court.

Mr. J. C. Davie, who was shot by Press, in substance gave evidence as that tendered by him in the preliminary enquiry. Witness had corresponded with Press before 22nd August.

Davie was shown a letter which he acknowledged was written by Mrs. Press to him.

Before the 22nd August witness and Press had an argument about his (witness) meeting Mrs. Press in the Elysium Road and about other things. Prisoner threatened to shoot witness. Davie described the occurrence in his shop on 22nd August. During the struggle Press produced a revolver, which went off.

Mr. Turner then asked leave to treat the witness as a hostile one and to cross-examine him as such.

The Court gave permission.

Mr. Turner showed that at certain points in witness's previous evidence, before the Magistrate, he had contradicted himself, notably as to whether he caught hold of Press's hands before or after the revolver went off.

Witness then explained that when he saw the revolver in accused's right hand he took hold of Press's wrist when the revolver went off. Witness slipped his hand down Press's wrist and hand and took away the revolver.

Questioned by Mr. Turner, witness said in April or May last he and Press had a fight. It was over Press accusing him of going to a tennis party to meet Mrs. Press. Witness believed he had the best of the fight. After that there was some correspondence between witness and accused. Later in the year he was told of a judicial separation between Press and his wife on account, so Press said, of witness being too fond of Mrs Press. Prisoner had told witness verbally not to meet his (Press's) wife, but witness did not recollect any such intimation in writing. Prisoner must, however, have written to witness to say that he was going to turn his wife out. In a letter Press told witness why he was turning out his wife; it was because of witness meeting Mrs. Press in Elysium Road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Grey, witness said that at first he refused to prosecute, and now would compound if the case turned out to be compoundable; that in the struggle witness did not believe to be intentionally fired. Referring to the struggle, witness again described how he grasped accused's hand.

Mr. Grey suggested that witness's own action may have caused the revolver to go off.

Witness said Press had time to point the revolver at him. Witness did not strike Press till after the revolver incident. Mrs. Press had come in that morning to tell witness her husband had been dismissed from his office. She wanted to know if witness had had a hand in the matter as Press suspected him. Press had frequently previously begged witness not to be so intimate with Mrs. Press, as it was causing a scandal. Accused had often offered to forgive witness if the latter would but drop his acquaintance with Mrs. Press.

One letter after another from Press to witness was examined, which were full of protestations of his love for his wife, and offers to take back his wife and forgive her on witness's word.

Cross-examination being continued, witness said he did not treat accused's threat to shoot him last March as at all serious. It was untrue that Press had found witness in Mrs, Press's bedroom. Witness had not at once signed a declaration of innocence which accused drew up because of certain matters he wished taken out. Eventually a compromise on these points was arranged and witness thought the matter was settled.

Here the case was adjourned.

TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN.

Importation of Tea.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, NOVEMBER 12.

Large quantities of China green tea from Bombay have lately been going into Afghanistan via Bostan and Garu stations, Sind-Pishin, N. W. Railway, packed in raw hide bales of 200 pounds each. Six hundred such bales are now at Taru Station awaiting the owner's arrival to be taken via Ghuzni and Kabul to Turkistan. It is a pity that suitable Indian tea is not manufactured to supply this demand to so near a market.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Prevalence of Fever.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 12.

The "Pioneer" says:—"A curious feature of the Autumnal fever that has been so universal this year is the way in which it seems to have extended to horses, as well as to human beings. Most of the cavalry stables in Northern India appear to have suffered, and in the Meerut Division, where the cavalry manœuvres are due to come on at the end of this month, the programme is likely to require modification, unless there is a considerable improvement.

"In the meantime, fever has been very prevalent at Meerut and Delhi, but the worst sufferers of all have been the 15th Hussars at Muttra, who are reported to be temporarily quite crippled by it.

"It would be interesting to know whether this equine epidemic is identical with that which has been afflicting mankind and the result of the baneful activities of the mosquito, or some other complaint appearing at the same time, running the same course and presenting similar sympathy."

BLACK WATER FEVER.

Present in Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

A case of what is technically called "Haemogolobinuric fever," a disease which is ordinarily known as "blackwater fever," or West African fever, has been discovered in Lahore.

According to the medical authorities, the disease is confined to tropical and sub-tropical Africa and America, and is practically unknown in Asia.

The Lahore patient, who is likely to recover, is a young Hindu lad, and the medical practitioner who diagnosed the ailment as "blackwater fever" is Dr. D. Rai, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who studied at the British School of Tropical Diseases in London a few years ago. His diagnosis was confirmed by Major Ewens, I.M.S., who was called in for consultation.

MR. M. BHATTACHARYA.

Death at Lahore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. M. Bhattacharya, the newly-appointed Accountant-General of the Punjab, died of pneumonia, last night, in Lahore, after a short illness of one week. The deceased was the first Indian appointed as Accountant-General and was selected for the post on account of his brilliant services in the Accounts Department.

He was the eldest son of a well-known Sanskrit scholar, the late Pandit Chandra Nyararatna, C.I.E. He leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR EXHIBITION.

Opening at Nagpur.

The Central Provinces had only been in existence for three years as an integral part of the Indian Empire, when Mr. Richard Temple, the then Chief Commissioner, opened the First Nagpur Exhibition on the 26th December, 1865. The Nagpur of those days was an isolated town situated in the wilds of Central India, seventy miles away from the nearest railway on the Bombay side and completely isolated from Calcutta, Mirzapore (nearly 400 miles away) being the nearest point reached by railway from Bengal. The Province of which it was the capital was itself divided into two distinct and different portions by the Satpura range of mountains, so much so that in the very next year, 1866, another Exhibition was held at Jubbulpore to afford similar instruction and improvement to the inhabitants of the northern half of the Province. An indication of the backward and uncivilised state of the country is to be found in the fact that the Administration was able to congratulate itself on inducing some of the ignorant tribes who dwelt on the frontiers of Chhattisgarh to attend, although, when they first heard of the Exhibition, they thought it a device of the British Government to replenish its coffers. Invitations were sent only to the adjoining territories of Berar and Khandeish and to the Native States of Hyderabad, Indore, Bhopal and Rewah, but the difficulties of travelling prevented any attendance even from these. Besides European visitors, there came some Parsees from Bombay, a few learned Hindus from Konkan, and many Marathas from Berar. Among the races subject to the Administration, there were Uriyas from Sambalpur, Telingas from the Godaveri, Borahs from Burhanpur, Gonds from the Nerbudda, Shastries and Pandits from Saugor, and wild aboriginal hillmen from the Satpuras. There is a biblical simplicity about the enumeration of the different peoples who were present, strange indeed in 1908, when every part of the huge Indian Empire is readily accessible by railway. In spite of the great efforts made, only 30,000 persons attended the Exhibition, and a record attendance of 5,000 on one day excited enthusiastic comment. All the visitors arrived by road, the Deputy Commissioner of each district marching in semi-state, accompanied by his subordinate officers and the visitors from his district; all were suitably received and housed. The Exhibition was held on the site of the present railway station, the engine shed and other buildings then under construction being utilized for the housing of the exhibits. The visitors' encampments were in the fields close at hand, and the whole lay beneath the eastern ramparts of the historic Sitabaldi Fort; the Administration could congratulate itself that such a striking scene of industrial effort had never before been beheld from Sitabuldi hill. It was indeed a tented field that lay below the famous fort, but the peaceful contest was for the advancement of the material welfare of the people by the introduction of the knowledge of foreign machinery and implements used in manufactures, agriculture and irrigation, in addition to an exposition of indigenous produce and skill.

Almost insurmountable physical difficulties had to be contended against in conveying such ponderous masses of machinery and implements to isolated Nagpur over roads scarcely formed and totally unbridged. For fifty miles the road from the Wardha river by which they had to be brought was no more than a country cart track intersected by frequent rivers and streams, so that the road had to be made yard by yard in advance of the bullock carts with their bulky freight, and we may well agree that "the extraordinary efforts called forth in conducting safely these large masses of machinery demands the highest admiration."

The Exhibition of 1865 consisted of five sections:—(1) live stock; (2) machinery and implements used in agriculture, irrigation and manufactures of any kind; (3) forest and mineral products; (4) manufactures and (5) fine artes. Horned cattle, samples of indigenous and acclimatized cotton, hand woven fabrics, and the wood and stone carving of Nagpur were the exhibits upon which the Province could chiefly pride itself, in addition to which it is interesting to note that the weapons made of steel tempered by Bhopat 'mistri' of Nagpur and samples of coffee grown at Saugor, attracted special commendation, both of which industries have now almost disappeared. The machinery and agricultural implements constituted the great and instructive novelty of the Exhibition. The steam self-feeding cotton gins and the lever presses were seen in the Province for the first time, which led to their immediate use in the chief cotton marts: steam gins and presses are now established in every village of importance in the cotton tracts. The Exhibition undoubtedly proved of great importance in the practical education of the Province.

It was Sir Richard Temple's wish to follow up the first Exhibition of 1865 by a series of similar exhibitions at short intervals. This intention has not, however, been carried into effect, and the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition of 1908 is the next in point of time, an interval of fory-three years having elapsed between the first and second exhibitions at Nagpur. This lapse of time, however, makes the contrast between the condition of the Provinces then and now all the more interesting. The population of the Central Provinces was then 9 millions, and now is nearly 13 millions. The trade showed a total of exports and imports of 139,000 tons valued at 2 1-2 crores of rupees; in 1906 it was 1,990,000 tons valued at 20 crores of rupees. In 1865 the railway touched the north-east corner of the Province, but there was not a mile of line in the Province itself; now there are 1,657 miles of open line, and only one District head-quarters remains off the line of railway. The area sown with crops has increased from 12½ million acres to nearly 17 millions; a day labourer is now earning at least six times what he could have gained at the last Exhibition, and thus has more than met the amazing increase in the price of food-grains, which has so vastly added to the material well-being of the agricultural classes. The steady increase in the imports of luxuries, such as tobacco, spices and kerosene oil, as well as the large sums spent on travelling by rail, all testify that a much higher standard of comfort and wealth is prevalent. The large demand for labour is due to a very considerable extent to the cotton mills, presses and gins that now abound, and to the recent development of the manganese, coal and other mineral wealth of the Province. It is not only in numbers and in material wealth that the advance of these forty-three years is to be seen. Education has been widely extended. In 1865 there were only 1,441 schools and 46 000 scholars; in 1906 there were 3,090 schools and 224,000 scholars, in addition to colleges at Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

The Exhibition was originated at a meeting of influential and representative gentlemen from almost every district in the Central Provinces and Berar, which was held on the 2nd December 1907. A large sum of money was subscribed on the spot, and a Committee was formed containing influential representatives of all the varied interests of the Provinces, with Mr. J. Walker, C.I.E., as Chairman, and Messrs. C. E. Low, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit and Krishna Rao Phatak as Secretaries. The Committee unanimously resolved that the Local Administration should be approached to secure its administrative support. A General Purposes Committee was also nominated to manage the Exhibition, of which Mr. F. G. Sly, I.C.S., was appointed Chairman. Mr. Craddock received the suggestion most favourably, granted Mr. Low's services as Secretary and promised a donation of Rs 50,000 from Government under conditions which were easily satisfied owing to the enthusiasm with which the project was received by the public. The amount subscribed from private sources has far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations, no less than Rs. 90 000 having been forthcoming, in addition to the munificent gift of the Central Pavilion by Dewan Bahadur Kasturchand Daga at a cost of Rs. 25,000. Every person of note in the Provinces, the Feudatory Chiefs and Zemindars and the principal industrial concerns are to be found in the List of Patrons. In addition, a sum of Rs 25,000 has been reserved as donations from Municipal and other local bodies. Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., who have a considerable share in the development of the Provinces, provided coal for the entire working of the Power Plant. The Departments of Government entered into the scheme with enthusiasm, and all in a position to render assistance, whether private or official, have lightened the labour of the Committee. Organizations were formed in every district, and the Central Committee was soon in possession of reports that substantial help was forthcoming and that the collection of local exhibits would be properly organized.

The site selected, some 24 acres in extent, is most suitably situated at the foot of the Sitabaldi Hill, extending over the slopes, which only 90 years ago were the scene of the memorable battle. Now, however, a very different sight meets the eye.

The Main Entrance to the Exhibition is on the north side and consists of a fine gateway with a tower 85ft. high and an arcade of archways on either side carried out in white stucco, the whole being distinctively oriental in design. On entering the Exhibition the visitor finds himself on a road 30 feet wide stretching from one end of the Exhibition to the other. To the right and left on entering are the courts occupied by the Textile and Wood and Metal Sections, further on past the red roofed kiosque, in which the silver work is shown, rises on the left the Kasturchand Pavilion. This is carried out in pale sandstone found locally and is a permanent structure destined to be a perpetual memory of the Exhibition of 1908 in days to come. The structure is light and graceful in design, characteristically Indian in its intricate arches and elaborate pillars rising one above the other to the delicate cupolas that crown the whole. It was designed and carried out by Mr. W. B. Starky, the finest carving being due entirely to local skill. To the right, just before the electric fountain in front of the Pavilion, the covered building of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, at once attracts the eye, and on the left the Durbar Hall is now visible which was erected at the cost of the firm of Raja Gokuldas of Jubbulpore.

Opposite the Durbar Hall stands the Miscellaneous Section, containing a large variety of exhibits of every description, from patent medicines to jewellery, of which last a very fine loan collection will be found in the central building. Visitors will not fail to notice Messrs. Singer & Co.'s Pavilion in the centre of the roadway. The numerous attractions to be seen in this Pavilion are characteristic of the firm, which has built up a large business all over India by adapting their methods to popular conditions.

Next comes the Band Stand and Promenade, faced on one side by the Refreshment Rooms, and on the other by the Ladies' Section. Visitors will find that the Ladies' Section in the Nagpur Exhibition will not yield a jot in interest to the corresponding Sections of the Bombay and Calcutta Exhibitions. The whole arrangement is a model of what can be done by women's industry and good taste. The Committee believe in affording the ladies—even those who observe the strictest purdah—as large a share as possible in the amusements of the Exhibition, and to this end a Purdah Gallery has been erected which will give the strictest purdah ladies a view of much of the most interesting part of the Exhibition under unexceptionable conditions.

Crossing the road the visitor will make his way into the Agricultural Section beneath an arch, decorated by characteristic products of provincial agriculture, such as heads of rice and maize and green stalks of sugarcane, with an emblematical design above. To the right is an open field in which numerous machines will be seen at work. To the left is the range of agricultural sheds containing exhibits collected by the provincial department. To the east of this stands the Power House with its row of shining engines and dynamos. Passing to the east from the Agricultural Section and leaving on the left the Public Works Audit Office, a necessary but not very welcome relic of the ground as it stood before it was occupied by the Exhibition, the visitor will reach the Sanitary Mining and Machinery Sections. Just north of these are the Motor Car and Carriage Sheds, which contain at their westernmost end a collection of leather exhibits which the pressure on the Committee's space has compelled to overflow from the Miscellaneous Section to which they more properly belong.

The Switchback Railway, the Shannon river and other amusements will be found just to the south of the Machinery and Mining Sections, and the rest of the space between the Shannon river and the Sitabaldi road is filled by the Forest Section with its central hall filled with trophies of the chase, a sight of which will convince the dwellers in less favoured spots that the reputation of the Central Provinces as the finest ground for big game in the whole of India is not undeserved.

The visitor will by now be acquainted with the general appearance of the Exhibition and will be prepared to consider in somewhat more detail the style in which the buildings have been carried out. The general idea in the scheme of decoration throughout the Exhibition has been a series of Indo-Saracenic arches, the spandrels painted by Indian artists with scenes in colour from the great religious epics of the Mahabharata and Ramayana. One or two specimens of these have been reproduced in the Handbook. The long straight walls of the old Arsenal have been skilfully brought into the general scheme and decorated with mural paintings which convey a picturesque conception of modern life from an Indian artist's point of view. The whole area beyond the Durbar Hall is interspersed with trees whose foliage is an agreeable background to the diversified and many coloured buildings.

Two general types of building have been adopted throughout: the first being long corridors fronted with arches through which the exhibits are easily seen to advantage, and the second buildings enclosed on all sides with tiled and gabled roofs, the combination of the two types seen together being extremely effective. The Exhibition is lit throughout by electricity, some sixty 3,000 candle power flame are lamps being set up in the grounds and along the main road. The internal lighting of the buildings is effected by a large number of 16 c.p. globe lamps, and the Pavilion is illuminated by 1,600 feet of small incandescent lamps, the fountain in front being also lit up with electric light. The current necessary for this, as well as for the power needed for the machinery, is supplied from the Power House and the [illegible] is obtained from three boilers fed by the B[illegible] Nagpur Railway and the [illegible]ian Peninsula Railway; the one lent by the former is

especially worthy of notice as it was entirely constructed by Indian labour at the Company's Kharagpur Workshops. A Bellis' high speed engine 360 h. p. has been lent by Messrs. Bellis & Morcom, a generator by Messrs. Siemens and in addition to this there is an Ernest Scott & Mountain 30 K. W. direct coupled set.

The Committee has been most anxious to adopt every possible precaution against fire and has accordingly laid on water mains all over the Exhibition with standpipes for drinking purposes and hydrants at short distances so that a plentiful supply of water can be easily brought into use should an outbreak of fire unfortunately occur. A fire engine of the latest type has been kindly lent by the Jubbulpore Municipality and a manual engine is also provided. It may be mentioned that all the valuable loan exhibits have been covered by insurances taken out at Lloyd's at the expense of the Exhibition authorities.

The exhibits are well guarded, no less than 100 police and 80 chowkidars under a Deputy Superintendent of Police being quartered under canvas to the east of the Arsenal for special duty throughout the Exhibition. It has been a source of complaint in other Exhibitions that sufficient care is not taken of the exhibits, and the Committee has felt their responsibility for articles which have come from so many parts of India and have secured the services of ten special officials, one in constant charge of each section as well as of the central office, so that ample protection has been provided.

Refreshments for all classes, castes and creeds can be obtained throughout the Exhibition grounds. Near the principal Band stand is a European Restaurant, where table d'hote and a la carte meals can be obtained; the catering is done by the proprietor of the Race View Hotel, Mahableshwar. Mr. Govindji Vasanji, of Bombay, is providing high class meals for Hindoos at a reasonable price, and Mahomedan gentlemen are also being catered for. Separate arrangements have also been made so that visitors of a humbler class may obtain adequate refreshment.

Throughout the Exhibition a band will play twice a day, and there will be native music in the Tower Monument.

The sanitary arrangements have been carefully supervised by a special Committee, including the Civil Surgeon of Nagpur.

A provisional Programme has been drawn up of events which will take place during the time the Exhibition is open. On the 13th November the Hon'ble Mr. Craddock, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and Berar, opens the Exhibition; on that evening a great display of fireworks will be given on the Juma Talao. An important Forest Conference will also be held. On the 1st and 2nd December there is a Handloom Competition in the Exhibition, and the Provincial Agricultural week is from the 14th to 19th December. The motorists have taken advantage of the Christmas week to hold their Motor Trials at Nagpur, and the Exhibition will be the scene of a grand Military Tournament about the 10th December.

The work of the Committees connected with the Exhibition is not bounded by the walls of the Exhibition enclosure; arrangements have been made for the accommodation of visitors. On the Bishnur road among the mango groves near Telinkheri an extensive camp has been laid out for the Feudatory Chiefs and leading Zemindars of the provinces. In the Lalbagh between the Railway Station and the Exhibition and only a few hundred yards from either, is the "Exhibition Hotel" run on European lines. In addition to this there is a Hindu hotel and one for Mahomedans.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

A remarkably large proportion of the population of the Central Provinces and Berar is engaged in agriculture, no less than 70 per cent. being occupied in the tillage of the soil, whilst the occupations of a considerable portion of the remainder are really dependent on agriculture. The agricultural section of the Exhibition should, therefore, have a peculiar interest for a very large proportion of the visitors. The exhibits will be found to be divided between three main groups: the first of which comprises soils and manures, the second forms a collection of various sorts of crops, and the third is reserved for implements. In addition to the exhibits in these groups which will be on view throughout the Exhibition, there will be held, from the 14th to the 19th of December, shows of flowers, fruit, vegetables and cattle. During this week special arrangements will be made for the delivery of lectures explaining the exhibits, and cultivators will be conducted round the experimental farms at Telinkheri and Nagpur and the cattle breeding farm.

Last year there were 23 1-2 million acres under crop in the Central Provinces and Berar. The value of the produce exported by rail in the previous year was Rs.12 87,11,345 or about 8 1-2 millions sterling. The principal contributors to this total are cotton, wheat, rice, oil-seeds and pulses. This list affords a striking illustration of the diversity of the cropping, a feature which is explained by the diverse physical characteristics of the country.

In the central parts of the Satpura and Vindhyan plateau and in the valley of the Nerbudda the lands mainly consist of black soil of great depth, which the rainfall, though insufficient for rice, renders too water-logged for the growth of the autumn crops of cotton or millet. In a tract of this sort cultivation mainly consists of the growth of cold weather crops of wheat and pulse, which depend for their moisture partly on what remains in the ground from the monsoon rainfall and partly on the showers which usually fall in December and January. Except in the Satpura Districts water is as a rule far from the surface and irrigation is rarely practised. The supply of manure is scanty and without it irrigation is of little use in years of normal rainfall, and is generally neglected: hence tracts of this sort, though capable of yielding a certain amount of produce with very little labour, are not susceptible of much improvement save by the embankment of the fields to assist in the retention of moisture and by the introduction of improved farming practice. Where the soil is shallow or more quickly drained owing to a porous subsoil or a rainfall lighter than the average,—conditions which are found in the cotton country at the west end of the Nerbudda Valley and in the plains of Berar and Nagpur,—autumn crops other than rice can be grown: and as they respond very readily to manure, industry is able to add very considerably to the outturn, and there is a counterbalancing advantage to the relative poverty of the soil. In tracts of this sort the cultivators are, as a rule, more industrious than where wheat stands alone, because they find that industry will pay them. Lastly, there are the rice districts, the Wainganga Valley and the plain of Chhattisgarh, where black soil is replaced over large areas by yellow soil which has been formed from metamorphic instead of trappean rocks, and responds much more readily than black soil to irrigation and manure. In the Wainganga Valley full advantage has been taken of the peculiar suitability of the formation of the country for the construction of tanks, rice is extensively irrigated, the best varieties are largely grown and cultivated with care and skill, more than two-thirds of the area under that crop being transplanted. In Chhattisgarh various causes have contributed to perpetuate careless methods of cultivation, and even where tanks exist the crops are rarely watered. The actual figures of last year's acreage were: cotton 4 1-2 millions, rice 4 1-2 millions, wheat with linseed 3 millions, and oil seeds 2 millions. Juar is also a very important product and covered last year 4 3-4 million acres.

Not less remarkable than the diversity of the cropping is the variation in the standard of farming attained in different parts of the provinces. It is on the whole inferior to that of most other parts of India, so that there is much more scope for improvement than in provinces where cultivation has already reached a high level. In the Central Provinces, as a rule, land is plentiful and intensive cultivation is but little practised; in Berar, on the other hand, the boom in the cotton trade has enormously increased the demand for land, with the result that grazing areas have been curtailed and cultivation has reached a higher level. Good cultivators are found as exceptions amongst all the different castes. The best cultivators are the hereditary cultivating castes such as Kunbis, Powars and Lodhis. Contrasted with these may be mentioned such castes as Gonds and Chamars. The former live an unenterprising but contented life in the hilly jungle tracts of poor soil: satisfied with a low standard of comfort, they are for the present so primitive as to be altogether outside the scope of any action directed to the improvement of agriculture. The Chamars, who form the bulk of the cultivators in parts of the Chhattisgarh rice country, though inferior cultivators, enjoy a lazy and stoical content which until lately appeared to present an insuperable obstacle to progress. Contrasted with these again may be mentioned the skilled rice-growers of the neighbouring Wainganga Valley and some of the enterprising men in the cotton country, who are anxious to experiment with anything from tree cottons to steam ploughs.

During the past 40 years important changes of cropping have taken place, some of which have been due to vicissitudes of season and have proved of temporary duration, and some to alterations in the economic conditions caused mainly by the extension of railway communication. When transport is difficult and expensive, every small area produces necessaries for its own consumption, and the incentive to grow for export must be strong in proportion to the difficulties of communication. Under these conditions, considerable areas are occupied by crops which are not the most suitable to the soil and climate, and other products which could be grown with success are neglected.

With easy communications there is a tendency for every tract to grow the crops best adapted to the local conditions and the cultivator becomes much more responsive to alterations in the foreign demand.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, NOVEMBER 12.

The Nagpur Exhibition presented a fairyland. Petit's exhibitis excell past efforts. Cotten Company Marshall and Sons, Lipton's, Burn and Company, and Singers occupy the pavilion. In the centre of the ground an attractive display of the Salvation Army labour-saving implement was exhibited. Rails, which were laid from the station to the grounds for the safe conveyance of exhibits, are now converted for passenger traffic, meeting all trains, and propelled by coolie labour by the thoughtful Secretary of the Exhibition, who, though a prominent and busy figure, is difficult tracing on the ground. Working under the direction of the Committee, he welcomes visitors with the same mark of attention. The scenery in the early morn was beautiful. The Temple Road is lined on both sides with cork trees which give out a lovely perfume and remind one of a former Commissioner who presided over forty years ago at a similar function. The opening ceremony was a great success, crowds attending early in the afternoon. A dance is to be held on Friday at Government House grounds.

Punctually at 4 o'clock the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Craddock, arrived at the Exhibition grounds, when the band of the King's Own Rifles, which had come down from Jubbulpure for the occasion, struck up the National Anthem. On taking his seat on the "dais" Mr. Craddock read messages from the Viceroy, Sir Hart, the Hon'ble Mr. Miller, and Sir Andrew Fraser regretting their inability to be present.

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, in the absence of Rao Bahadur Pandit, read the following address:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Craddock and Others,—We are met to-day for the purpose, pre-eminently catholic in its scope, in this building to recognise no conflicts of interests, for the hall of industry is a hall of peace. Rulers and ruled, prince and peasant, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Christian, are alike animated with one common aim and moved by one common impluse how best to stimulate and advance the industrial and economic progress of this country and its vast undeveloped resources. Within recent times whatever progress in other directions had come that depended on the single resource of agriculture, contingent as that resource is upon forces and influences, beyond human control. The harmonious co-ordination of occupations and industries which regulates a due proportion of men who raise raw materials to those who convert them into the daily necessaries of life was conspicuous by its absence. The correlation and interaction of these twofold activities are most important factors of national growth; we had, by being almost exclusively agricultural, failed to attain full measure of advancement permissible to us under existing conditions.

DEARTH OF INDUSTRIAL PIONEERS.

This lamentable state of things was accentuated by the concentration of energy and resources of the higher classes on a purely literary education and training. A minority of eminent Indians in learned literary professions could scarcely be a satisfactory set off against the decadence of our indigenous arts and manufactures. The towering personality of a Jamsetji or Tata served only to emphasise the poverty of the nation in great captains of industry. Happily for us a change has come, and come none too soon, over the thoughts and activities of both the Government and the people. All over this vast country the nation is pulsating with a new industrial life of administrative measures. The Government have begun to respond to demands to which it has given birth. Industrialism is at last beginning to take its proper place in the evolution of national progress, and signs are apparent that we are on the eve of a great and much-needed reform in our economic condition. In order that we may reap the full benefit of this awakening of people and Government to the realities of the situation, wisdom must characterise all our deliberations and practical good sense must control all our operations. The cry for a national industrial resurrection is in danger of being smothered by the lusty clamour of a new born political agitation, thereby retarding the orderly progress of a movement pregnant with potentialities of enormous good of the highest magnitude. In the heat and stress of political controversies it seems to be forgotten that foreign competition has succeeded in transferring industrial wealth to other countries, not because it is foreign, but because it is a competition of skill and science against ignorance and conservatism.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

We have a vast lee-way to make up. We have to struggle against the formidable dourination of highly organised capital, enterprise, and superior knowledge exercised over trade manufactures, and it is only by the adoption of economically sound methods and measures that we can ever hope to make any headway against the tremendous difficulties that bar our path. Self-denying ordinances extensively practised serve the valuable purpose of faccilitating the consumption of articles produced in the country which may, by maintaining a demand for them, act as a stimulus to their production. In the long run they are by themselves powerless against the inexorable laws of political economy, which control silently, but with unerring precision, the springs of human action. The question, therefore, to which the best energies of a nation ought to be directed is the question of production. The question of production is a matter of capital enterprise, technical knowledge and skill. In all factors our deficiencies are enormous. Whoever helps in any of these fields is a worker in the great national cause. The various important measures Government is introducing all over the Empire to fit us for the arduous task that lies before, help us to win back economic emancipation and constitutes an indisputable claim to be considered true Swadeshi. It is thus not a wise policy to dissipate the energies in trying to utilise the movement as an instrument of political propaganda. Let us sanctify the birth of the new spirit by purging questionable elements, and by directing that into the right channel help to hasten normal development. The Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition attempts to assist industrial progress upon principles. The guiding principle of the Exhibition places before the public an evidence of the condition and progress of Indian industries and to evoke and enlist popular interest and sympathy in articles of local manufacture and to promote and popularise them for general use.

By consenting to open the Exhibition, Honourable Sir, you have emphasised your desire in the development of local industries. Our distinguished fellow-citizen, the Raja Bahadur, has mentioned the deep interest you have taken in and the sympathetic aid you extended to its organisation. Our obligations to you and to Mrs. Craddock, who has most kindly consented to perform a similar ceremony in connection with the Ladies' Section, are great. The success of the Exhibition could not have been solemnised under happier auspices. Let us hope that the spirit which has inspired this Exhibition will permeate its influence through all ranks and classes of our people. And let us pray that the Giver of all good shower His blessing upon its work and make it the success for which so many earnest and devoted workers have striven. Permit me, Sir, to present you, on behalf of the Committee, this model main gate as a momento of this day's ceremony.

HON'BLE MR. CRADDOCK'S SPEECH.

Raja Bahadur and Everbody,—It hardly needs any assurance what a great pleasure it is both to myself and my wife, on this occasion, to accede to the request made by your Committee. I meet here on a common platform representatives alike of ancient houses and of modern education. You have rightly said that this Exhibition appeals alike to prince and peasant. I will not attempt to take up your time in epitomising the various exhibits which you will see, or in describing the things which your own eyes will describe to you and that in a short time. Nor do I desire to enter upon a lengthy retrospect of the history of industries in these Provinces, your statistics of progress, or keep you waiting. I will not dilate upon the principal features of the different sections, official, non-official, public and private, of which this Exhibition is composed. For all these things I refer you to your own observation, official lists and handbooks which the Committee have prepared. Far rather would I spend the few minutes at our disposal in putting before you for you acceptance the thoughts which your eloquent address and the greatness of the occasion have brought to my mind. It is a great occasion, not only because it is an Exhibition, a great enterprise to be undertaken at long intervals, to mark the stages of a long journey and peaceful progress, but even more, because it happily makes a fitting celebration in our Provinces of the 50th Anniversary of the direct assumption of the government of India by the British Crown. Most momentous events in the history of great nations have taken place. Mr. Pandit, I desire to pay a warm tribute of appreciation to you and your Committee for the admirable spirit which your address has inspired.

EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY.

Full of loyalty, firm in its resolve, emphatic in its condemnation of empty agitation, co-operation with most pleasing gratitude, sincere in its hopes and anticipations of which it is worthy, which we can all echo to the full—are as regards the present and the future. Yet there is one small matter, which is after all not so small, in which my reading of the past is different from yours. In your address I find the words, "happily for us a change, none too soon, came over the thoughts and activities both of the Government and the people. While all over this country the nation was pulsating with new industrial life, the administrative methods of Government have begun to respond to demands to which it has given birth." And, later on, you speak of the "awakening of the people and Government to the realities of the situation."

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I will read you a passage from the great Proclamation just issued by His Most Gracious Majesty to the people of India. It runs:—"In the Great Charter of 1858, Queen Victoria gave you noble assurance of her earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer the Government for the benefit of all resident therein. The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material convenience and advancement—schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness—bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benignant promise has been fulfilled." Everybody, these are not vain words: they are the words contained in the Proclamation; they represent the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

REMINSCENCES.

Let me speak of my own experience. My first posting was as Assistant Commissioner in 1884 under Mr. Charles McMinn. His house was full of collections of articles of local industry, his head full of schemes for developing manufacture. The precepts which he followed he taught those under him. We have never forgotten the lesson. During the period of my service the ideas for the development of commerce and industry which have been before us in our minds record bristle reference to technical education and schemes for improvement. The doctrine preached found but few ready listeners. I will not blame you for this. The commercial and industrial classes had an inclination, but not for education. It would seem from what you say that there has been some sudden conversion to which Government has responded. I do not believe in sudden conversion.

A METAPHOR.

The change in the ideas on which you lay such emphasis has been the direct outcome of all that has gone before. Let me put the subject to you in the form of a metaphor drawn from agriculture. Government and its officers have sown seeds for these many years. They expected patiently a crop, prepared the waterways and the roads, embankment, machinery, everything that they thought might be of use to mature the harvest crop. They manured the land and kept trespassers away. Tillage was perhaps not as skilful as might have been. Cultivators may at times have despaired and become weary. But the soil was new to them and they did not fully realize that the time was winter. Here and there some of the seeds germinated, mostly to wither. Only a few plants grew strong and healthy In due course the fertilizing warmth of spring has followed winter and seed that had lain dormant but not dead so long has germinated freely. The soil which had been chill and unresponsive has gained warmth. Gentlemen, your hearts and minds were that the soil and the young germinated plants are your new industrial aspirations. It was not your fault that winter was so long, for it had preceded the spring. Nor was it our fault that the soil required such long preparations, such early sowings Seed had to become accustomed to the soil and the soil to the seed Your hands must now become fellow labourers with us in tending, watering and giving strength to the growth of these plants. The harvest which is still some way off may be a bountiful one. But when you and we joyfully welcome young growing plants jointly we double our efforts for cultivation. Let us always remember that the hands sowed the seed. That is my reading of the movement referred to in your address. I should like you to apply it to this Exhibition. We congratulate ourselves on results thus far obtained and do not forget the hands that sowed the seed.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

We should give more than a passing thought to that man of marvellous energy, Sir Richard Temple (his grandson is present to-day), who forty-three years ago organized an Exhibition in this town. He was indeed a sower. It was a gigantic task then, and great as your labours have been—they must have been—almost child's play to the efforts then required. All administrative and material progress has to have its pioneers. We who come after benefit from the labours of those who went before, just as we can hope that our successors in turn will benefit from what we do if we do it well. Everybody, if there is one lesson more than another that the Exhibition proclaims, it is the value of co-operation.

NON-OFFICIAL WORK.

The Exhibition has been a non-official work. It has been the work of hundreds of willing hands. Help indeed has been rendered by many officers of Government, but the work carried out has been on non-official lines. Can you believe if only non-official efforts had been forthcoming and Government officers had held aloof that you could have achieved what you have done? Can anyone doubt if the Exhibition had been a purely official affair how much less it would have appealed to the people's imagination? Can any one doubt if these great two partners had been mutually hostile what a failure the thing would have been? Never have I seen a more splendid example of good fellowship among workers of all kinds than this work displayed. For this we all owe our gratitude to the unfailing tact, inspiring genius and restless energy of your Secretary. He throughout acted as a non-official. He was placed under no officer of Government and could issue no orders to any. It was to your Committee, Mr. Pandit and Gentlemen, that he went, whether to give or take advice. All exhibiting Government departments required no order to do their best. Private donations and subscriptions exceeded all estimate. Classes of men and of ladies too have given their service. Though it is not within my province to speak of the Ladies' Section, I cannot omit to allude to that indefatigable lady whose energy has inspired so many of her sex with some of the burning zeal with which she herself has been animated. Mr. Pandit, you yourself and a host of your fellow workers, Europeans and Indians, have set a brilliant example of mutual help and self-sacrificing labour. You have thrown aside private affairs to take part in this work of love. For a work of love it has been. The engineers that have made night into day in their efforts to be up to time. The result is, this Exhibition will stand out as an example of readiness on its opening day. Nor should we forget the private exhibitors, all commercial men, the Empress Mills, and the Railway Companies who lent assistance. Bombay to Burma, Madras to Kashmir they have sent representatives. If, as we may hope, they will get a reward in profit, yet do not forget the risks they have run and the enterprise which they have shown. Do not also forget the great kindness of those who have lent us things of great value from far and near. What would an Exhibition be if there were no exhibitors?

The generous liberality of Dewan Bahadur Kastur Chand, the architectural taste of Mr. Starky, Superintending Engineer, and the skill and energy of the masons have combined to provide us with a graceful and enduring memorial of this Exhibition. But above all, we hope for a "monumentum dese perennius" a spirit of endeavour of mutual trust and confidence, a continuance of that zeal and enthusiasm evoked by work, a stimulus to our industrial activities which shall be even more lasting than the monuments built with hand. Mr. Pandit and Gentlemen, I cannot hope to mention the names of all who have laboured in this work, much less apportion every one his due share of praise. I can only end by repeating your prayer, that the blessing of Heaven may be given to this our enterprise, and that it may be crowned with success. Everybody, the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition is open.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 12th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	12	1	25 p m	,,	51
Suez	12	2	20 p m	,,	48

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (9-11-08.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Rabeng right (12-11-08).

Bhamo route to China interrupted between Yungchang and Tali (10-11-08).

Five Burma wires interrupted sixth working imperfectly all classes telegrams liable delay.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

It is sufficient to say that Mr. R. C. Carton is the author of "Mr. Hopkinson," the play produced by Mr. Ward's Company, last night, to guarantee that the play is from start to finish composed not only of delightful situations but also of delightful dialogue. Mr. Carton, if stories be true, had some difficulty, just as other authors have, in getting a first hearing, but he has followed up his initial success at perhaps too long intervals with more successful efforts each time. "Mr. Hopkinson" is a play by itself, and because it will be played again to-night we purposely refrain from saying too much about the story. This much, however, may be said. Mr. Hopkinson is a really remarkable specimen if the genus cad. He started life—well, what does it matter how he started life, but he had honest parents, that most awful drag in the attempt to climb and he became a book-keeper—a person who sits in a rabbit-hutch and takes the money in a Tooting "store"—Upper Tooting—before an obliging uncle left him forty thousand a year. So far the idea is not altogether new, but here comes the difference. Mr. Hipkinson is not only a remarkable cad, he is also a remarkably mean little cad, and it is with infinite amusement to the onlookers that he works out his own damnation—salvation. For the rest of the story there is the play again to-night. And now of the players.

Mr. Ward is so thoroughly good an actor himself that he has insisted on a high standard of support He it is who plays Mr. Hopkinson, and his impersonation is excellent in the extreme—so excellent that we feel sure Mr. Welch himself did no better, in fact a thoroughly reliable critic from Home tells us he did not. We have no higher praise to give than to accept that statement willingly and without question. Next to him comes a difficult choice between Miss Ruby Baxter as Lady Thyra, Mr. Arthur Eldred as the Hon. Otho Dursingham and Mr. Robert Greig as the Earl of Addelton, three characters so totally different that it is impossible to compare them, but all so splendidly done that it is impossible to say which was done best, and then too there was Miss Grace Palotta inimitable as the Duchess of Braceborough, a magnificent character study.

We hope there will be no empty seats to-night, for if there should be, the loss will be Bombay's far more than Mr. Ward's. Without the slightest question this Company overtops anything that has been seen in Bombay for many, many years, but Bombay is waiting for some one's imprimatur in its usual way. Well, Bombay is not artistic, that is well known, but it might at least attempt to live up to the reputation which it attempts to arrogate to itself and support that which is really good.

There is one other matter which needs a few words. Nervous ladies who have no love for imagining that they are participants in ancient chariot races with Hornby Road as the arena had better arm themselves with a stick on the principle of saying to the gharrywallah "hit the horse and I hit you." They will at least have an effective weapon and they can be certain that there will be no police to regulate the traffic. The state of traffic in Hornby Road after the performance, a sea of swaying gharries drawn by wretched animals thrashed to desperation, drawing loads of "the most humane race on earth," had better be glossed over lest the report go further and show up Bombay as it really can be. We ask that attention be paid to this matter, that police be properly regulated, and that if last night's scene be re-enacted prosecutions be started and punishments rigorously enforced.

CHOLERA IN KABUL.

City Overcrowded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

Private letters received from Kabul, state that, while it is sufficiently severe, cholera still lingers in the town. Hundreds of patients have been daily treated by the Hospital Assistants who went to Kabul last year, and most of the cases have proved amenable.

The city, however, is overcrowded. Its population is estimated at nearly 200,000, and unless the congestion is eased, the general health of the town is bound to suffer.

The Amir has expressed his approval of the measures taken by Colonel Allah Jawaya, the Indian Principal of the Habeebya Medical College, to combat the disease, and is doing his best to stimulate the study of the modern systems of medicine and surgery.

His Highness was expected to leave Kabul for Jellalabad on the 6th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

Fort Field Officer, Lieut. A. P. Harrison, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Major J. J. P. Quinn, 116th Mahrattas: Colaba Field Officer, Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A.; next for duty, Major F. J. Duncan, D.S.O., 2nd Royal Scots.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

The following Royal Engineer postings are notified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thackwell, from leave to the Kirkee Arsenal.

Majors Marshall and Campbell, from the Chatham Course of Instruction, to the Poona Division and Secunderabad Division respectively.

Captain Camberlege, Assistant Director-General, Military Works, has eight months' leave outside India.

Major Spence, D. A. Q. M. G., Army Headquarters, has three and-a-half months' leave outside India.

Captain J. B. Skipworth, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant Dodgson, 20th Battery, is transferred to "W" Battery, R. H. A., Sialkot.

MR. ALAN BANISTER has again, at the little parish church of Eaton, Norwich, been refused Holy Communion owing to his marriage with his deceased wife's sister. As a result of the suit of Mr. Banister in the Arches Court, Canon Thompson, the Vicar of Eaton, was monished to abstain in future from refusing the Sacrament to Mr. and Mrs. Banister, but the Vicar has declared that he was unable conscientiously to accept the decision of the Dean of Arches. It is understood that there will be a motion in the Court of Arches for enforcement of the motion.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place at the Society's rooms yesterday, the Revd. E. Blatter, S. J. presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following twenty-one new members, since the last meeting, was duly announced:—Mr. T. R. Lawrence (Bombay); Mr. A. R. Hunt (Betul, C. P.); Mr. J. E. Husbands, I.C.S., (Amednagar); Mr. H. W. S. Husbands, A.M.I.C.E., (Jalna); Mr. C. Somers-Smith (Seoni, C.P.); Mr. P. T. L. Dodsworth (Simla); Mr. C. H. Dracott (Quetta); Mr. H. F. Burke, R. A., (Bunji, Gilgit, Kashmir); Revd. H. W. Lee Wilson, (Poona); Mr. R. J. D. Graham (Nagpur, C. P.); Mr. Edward A. Rooke (Sugdalpur, Bastar State, C. P.); Mr. H. C. Jeddere-Fisher (Satara); Col. H. Rose (Satara); Shah Zada Taley Mahomed Khan (Palanpur); H. H. Raja Bahadur Bhagvant Singji of Orchha (Tikumgarh, Bundelkhund); The Principal, Punjab Agricultural College (Lyallpur, Punjab); the Superintendent, Government Horticultural Gardens, (Lahore); Mr. A. Montgomerie I.C.S., (Satara); Capt: W. Walker Browne, R.A.M.C., (England); the Librarian, Nizam College, (Hyderabad, Deccan); and Mr. M. H. Simonds, (Jacobabad).

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum since the last meeting:—

CONTRIBUTION.	LOCALITY.	CONTRIBUTOR.
1 Mottled Polecat ...	Quetta	Baluchistan Nat Hist Soc
1 Quetta Vole.....	do	do
2 Ward's Mouse Hares	Kashmir	E C Stuart Baker
1 Kashmir Long-tailed Field Mouse	do	do
2 Voles.....	do	do
7 Spiny Mice	Charmadi, Mysore	R Foulkes
3 Mongooses	Cutch	H H The Rao Saheb of Cutch
1 Madras Tree-Shrew	Pachmarhi, C P.	A A Dunbar Brander
1 Markhor head (Cabul var)	Hurnai Valley, Quetta	Capt C G Woodhouse
1 Oorial head.....	do	do
3 Skulls of Andaman Wild Pigs	Taken from a Communal Hut of the wild Jarwa tribe at Pochang S. Andamans	J E Needham
4 Bats	Dilkusha and Cawnpore	Maj A Begbie
23 Bird Skins including Raven, Wall Creeper, Black-throated Accentor, European Skylark, Striated Scops Owl, Huttons Owlet, Lammergeyer, Long-legged Buzzard	Quetta & neighbourhood	Baluchistan Nat Hist Soc
1 Black-capped Kingfisher	Thana	L H Savile
72 Eggs of 22 species including Red-necked Mountain-Finch, Adam's Mountain-Finch, Severtzoff's Rose-Finch, Elwe's Horned Lark, Gould's Chat, Black-necked Crane, Bar-headed Goose.	Gyantse (Tibet)	Lt F M Bailey
2 Inglis's Bush-Quail	Tirhoot	C M Inglis
5 Birds	Thana Creek, Bombay	N B Kinnear
3 Sea Snakes	Bassein, Thana Dist	Capt W Glen Liston, I M S
A number of Snakes	Tongi, Burma...	Capt Lightfoot
2 Snakes	Kasauli	Col Semple
1 Water Snake	Madras.....	H M Duane
1 Cobra (alive)	Calcutta	E O'Nash
Several Snakes ...	Dibrugarh	Maj F. Wall, I M S
1 Tree Snake	Bandora	G Guidem
1 Lizard	Nilgiris	A M Kinloch
2 Lizards.....	Therawady, Burma	E G S Wood
1 Chameleon.....	Bombay	A R Simkins
1 Frog	Nilgiris	A M Kinloch
1 Eel (Murcena).....	Persian Gulf ...	A D Burbridge
A number of named Hymenoptera	Karachi, Nasik &c	E Comber
A number of Butterflies: showing dry and wet forms	Karachi	K Bernhardt
Petrified Toredo Borings	New Docks, Bombay	L H Savile

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM:—

General Osborn, Captain Gillespie, Captain O'Brien, Captain Lightfoot, Messrs. J. E. Needham, H. B. Saxby, S. H. Prater, Jamsetjee ("Times of India" Press).

"THE POISONOUS SNAKES OF INDIA AND HOW TO RECOGNISE THEM."

The Secretary announced that the "first edition" (2,500 copies) of this useful little book having all been sold, the Secretary had resolved to publish a "second edition," and Major Wall had kindly agreed to bring the matter up-to-date. The first edition described only thirty-three poisonous snakes but six more have since been added and in the second edition thirty-nine will be found described. The book is to be obtained from the offices of the Society, price Rs. 2 to the public or Rs. 1-8 to members.

PAPERS READ.

1. A Cystic Worm found in the common Cockroach, by Dr. N. F. Surveyor.
2. The Indian Doum (Hyphaene) Palm, by I. H. Burkill.
3. The Flying-fish of India. Do they fly? by G. F. Pollard, F. Z. S.
4. The "Flora of Panchgani" in October, by the Revd. E. Platter, S. J.

The Revd. E. Blatter, S. J., read an interesting paper on the above subject and in the course of his remarks drew attention to a

SUGGESTED EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL STATION AT PANCHGANI.

He said:—"I should like to point out in this place, the advantages of having an experimental station at Panchgani, not only for arboriculture but also for agricultural products. We are most of us aware of the wise policy of the Bombay Government during recent years in starting experimental, agricultural and horticultural stations in different parts of the Presidency, and scientific agriculture on this side of India is still in advance of the rest of India; but it is not apparent why Panchgani with its particularly favourable climate has been passed over. The average rainfall is only 66 inches whilst the altitude of 4,550 feet allows the place to enjoy a temperature similar to that of Mahableshwar, without any of its disadvantages.

"Every body knows that, in general, experimental stations have almost without an exception formed a part of the scheme, wherever the work of agricultural improvement has been taken in hand. The only question is where such stations are needed. There is not sufficient reason for establishing, an experimental station in a certain district simply because, in theory, it is a good thing to have a place for trying experiments. The main consideration should be whether there in anything definite to learn, any particular question to solve, and whether this has any relation to the agriculture and arboriculture of the country around. If we can answer these questions in the affirmative an experimental station will be of practical value. When I speak of an experimental station, I am not thinking of the more specially scientific experimental inquiries, such as the finding out of new scientific truths, or the testing of scientific theories by experiments on the nutrition of plants, the assimilation of different soil constituents or of atmospheric gases by plants, the exhaustion produced by continuous cropping, or the effect of extreme application of stimulating salts.—I have in mind a more practical kind of experiment, such as the testing of the value of different processes already in use, the economical effect of various manurial ingredients upon particular crops, the collection of information regarding the outturn of crops, and especially the introduction and growth of new crops and fruit trees. Such inquiries will be for the benefit of the surrounding agriculture, supposing that the land chosen for the experimental station be composed of soil which is fairly typical of that of the country around, so that the results may be applicable to as large an area of similar land as possible. This is certainly the case with Panchgani. Its laterific soil is practically the same as that of most of the surrounding hills. It is, besides, on the one hand, naturally not so rich as to call for no improvement, nor, on the other hand, so poor and sandy that no one would think of farming it. Improvement is certainly possible in this Presidency not only in the introduction of new varieties, but also in that of new economic species, whether these be entirely new to the country or merely new to the particular district. If we consider that various millets, maize, tobacco, tea, coffee, the potato and many other kinds of vegetables have been introduced in India, there is no reason why other species should not be imported also. As to Panchgani in particular we can confidently say that, judging from the past fifty years, tangible results may be expected, if men with scientific knowledge and skilled in agricultural work would start an experimental station. As early as 1854 Mr. Chesson settled permanently at Panchgani, and he was the first to see the importance of that place as a station for experiments. In 1862 he wrote about his results in the past and his hopes for the future: 'Visitors coming here for the first time have found something to condemn in the general want of trees about the place; and when compared with Mahableshwar, this seems deserved. But this stigma will be removed in a few years, for our house-holders have been spending their money unsparingly in planting trees of every variety. The four quarters of the globe have been made to contribute in this respect. We have brought potatoes from Australia and mountain pines from the South of France; mangoes from Mazagon and the coffee from the Wynaad; plums from Scotland and grapes from Poston; and we are now promised tea from Assam and Cinchona from Ootacamund. . . . Our coffee thrives luxuriantly and is improving in quality. Our fruits and vegetables are abundant, and equal to any in India. Europe vegetables grow all the year round. Mango, jack, banyan, peepul, bamboo, casuarina and such like, are springing up everywhere; and ten years hence will find this place a dense jungle. I have a good show of fruit-trees, and in great variety: apple, peach, pomegranate, grape, lemon, orange, citron, fig, guava, plantain, mango and pear are the chief, with strawberry, gooseberry and blackberry. I have been so uniformly successful with my fruit-trees, especially with those that are indigenous to the temperate regions of the globe, that I have every prospect of being able to form a fine orchard." There is no doubt that the hopes of Mr. Chesson have been realized in the meantime, and it is evident that scientific management of an experimental station might help to eliminate many mistakes and establish a sound basis on which we can proceed with improved agricultural and horticultural methods.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the authors of the different papers, the meeting terminated.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain A. C. Pratt, Cantonment Magistrate, Devlali, is invested with power to try in a summary way the offences referred to in clause (a) of the second part of sub-clause (1) of Section 260 of the Code of C. P. and abetments of, and attempts to

BY THE WAY.

MR. GRAYSON.

Mr. Grayson, M. P., has been referred to within the last day or two as a boy; he is twenty-six years of age. He was born of working-class parents, in Liverpool, who evidently did not hold some of his opinions, for they named him "Albert Victor." In his youth he ran away to sea, but was discovered and put ashore, and had to tramp some hundreds of miles to reach his home again. Afterwards he learnt his trade as an engineer, and by means of self-tuition he gained a scholarship, which enabled him to study at Owens College, Manchester. The latter part of his career is well known.

A NOTABLE ALL-ROUND ATHLETE.

Mr. Kenneth Powell, who, in beating Ritchie in the covered-court final, has accomplished his biggest performance as yet, is a remarkably fine all-round athlete. At Cambridge he came perilously near breaking the world's record over hurdles, and as a boy he excelled as an outside three-quarter for Rugby School, besides playing racquets with marked success. The only game which he has pursued without much success is cricket, and we can hardly imagine him playing croquet or bowls. On the other hand, he must have been a demon in the days of ping-pong, and is probably now a dab at diabolo.

INTERESTING FISHERY EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Calderwood, of the Fishery Board for Scotland, supplies some interesting results in connexion with the marking of kelts in the Ness. One of them was a female kelt weighing 8lb, and measuring 35in., which was caught on February 27th of this year at Dochfour. The fish was marked and returned to the water, and again caught on August 19th at Cromarty, when it weighed 23lb. and measured 38in. Mr. Calderwood states that this increase of weight—namely, 15lb. in six months, is quite exceptional.

"THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll, in his "Life of Ian Maclaren," just published by Hodder and Stoughton, tells the story of how "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" came to be. During a visit from Watson, Dr. Nicoll was so much struck with his racy stories and character sketches that he suggested that the teller should make some articles out of them. The idea was at first unwelcome, but at last Watson promised to try. The first sketch he sent was clever but disappointing, and Dr. Nicoll returned it. A second was also more or less unsatisfactory. Then he sent the first four chapters of what is now known as "The Bonnie Brier Bush," and Dr. Nicoll knew on reading them that his popularity was assured.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS.

The title, for one thing, was a happy one, and no doubt in many cases titles tell. There was, at any rate, very little mystification about the authorship of the book. Watson's own friends knew the talesthey had heard from him. Dr. George Adam Smith sent him a postcard on the appearance of the first sketch "Bravo Ian Maclaren," and was answered by another postcard containing the words "Bravo Higher Criticism." In Great Britain 256,000 copies of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" have been sold in various editions: in America the sale has amounted to 484,000, and this exclusive of an incomplete pirated edition which was circulated in enormous numbers at low prices. Queen Victoria was, it is said, an admiring reader.

A LITTLE-VISITED ISLAND.

The Administrator of St Vincent, in his latest report to the Colonial Office, regrets that the Colony is so little visited by the travelling public. It is an exceedingly beautiful and a very healthy island, he says, with a good and pleasant climate, especially in the winter months; and it has the advantage of considerable general accessibility, having a good carriage road for some thirty-seven miles round the coast, and a regular network of easy bridle-roads through a large proportion of the interior. In its Soufriere volcano it possesses a natural feature of absorbing interest. Any enterprising traveller in good health and of reasonable activity, and not too exigent who may be wishful to have an experience of West Indian ways and scenes might do much worse than spend a fortnight in investigating the many natural beauties which he will find there.

MENELIK'S "PATERNAL" GOVERNMENT.

The Government of the late King Menelik of Abyssinia—there is, by the way, some doubt as to whether he is dead—has often been described as a "paternal" one. If a chief displeased him he called the offender to the palace and settled the score at once with a heavy cane. Again, instead of getting reports about happenings in the city from his policemen or other subordinates, he found out what was going on himself with the help of a powerful pair of field-glasses. With these in hand he used to spend many hours in a tower built for the purpose, from which he could sweep the principal streets and open places. And as the people never knew when the Emperor might be watching them they were careful what they did.

HIS MAJESTY'S TOURS OF INSPECTION.

King Menelik, it is further said, was constantly supervising all that went on in the palace, making his tour of inspection at all times of the day and night. Now he would stop at the kitchen, which is a building by itself, and see what the cooks were doing. Now he looked in at the treasure-house, where the gold and precious things of the kingdom are guarded; now at the saddler's and blacksmith's; now he would watch the women making hydromel, and now the children chanting their reading lessons in dull sing-song. Or again, he walked through the gardens, where acres of fruit-trees were growing, many of them specially imported from Europe. He loved every detail of gardening, and was particularly interested in experiments in irrigation, fertilising, and the like.

A HEALTHY SUMMER IN LONDON.

The past summer was in London an exceptionally healthy one. The "British Medical Journal" notes tha the deaths in the thirteen weeks, April to June, were 1,657 below the average, and in the fourteen weeks ending October 32,539, or altogether, in the six months under review, 4,196. In other words, over 4,000 persons remained alive on October 3rd who would have died during the six months if the average mortality of the half-year in the previous five years had been maintained. Twice during the six months the Registar-General specially mentioned the fact that the rate of mortality was "the lowest death-rate recorded in London in any week during the past fifty years."

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

AMERICAN WEDDINGS.

Social functions in America have changed very much of late. In England, the idea still seems to prevail that a Boston or New York hostess, if she entertains at all, dispenses hospitality with the largesse of a Indian Raja and the ingenuity of a Kalif in the Arabian Nights. Flights of live butterflies, grottoes and ice-caves, walls lined with priceless orchids, and cotillion favours composed of real gems are popularly supposed to represent the typical form of hospitality which her guests have the right to expect, whether wedding dance, or garden fete is in question. Matters have however, altered considerably, and the American woman "en sociote" is becoming almost provincially British in her conventionally strict methods of entertaining. Where the fashionable wedding is concerned, etiquette almost equalling that of the most exclusive Court prevails, and much more stress is laid on the perfectness of the elaborate ceremonial than on the sumptuousness of the breakfast; while any exaggeration or eccentricity where the reception is in question would be as much regarded as a demonstration of vulgar ostentation as it would be in this country.

Wedding etiquette in America is, however, most punctilious in small details, and the Englishwoman—as so often occurs nowadays—who finds herself called upon to enact the important "role" of mother or sister of the bridegroom is almost bewildered by the embarrassments of her position. An English bridegroom, as a matter of fact—when he crosses the Atlantic—requires ample coaching before he can hope to steer clear of all the shoals and pitfalls. In some points English and American customs tally. The bride's people settle all details with regard to the decorations whether the wedding takes place in a church or in the bride's home or large house rented for the occasion. The cost of the reception, the carriages for the family and guests, and the issuing of the invitations, are all the prerogatives of the fiancee's parents. In addition, however, the father of the bride presents each of the bridesmaids with a gift, usually a brooch, necklet, pendant, or bangle—the bridegroom being only responsible for their bouquets. Added to this, however, a man sends his fiancee her bouquet on the wedding morning, and may at the same time provide her with the prayer-book she also uses at the ceremony. His carriage bill is however, by no means a weighty matter the only vehicles which he has to provide being those intended for his own family and for his attendant ushers and best man. The best man accompanies him to church, although the newly-married couple return in the bride's carriage instead of in a special one provided by the bridegroom.

MORE CEREMONIAL.

An American wedding is full of ceremonial Eight pews on either side are usually reserved for relatives of the two families. At most large function it is customary to attach a white silk ribbon to the last of these pews so that when the guests are all seated and the service has begun, the ribbon can be drawn across, so as to block the exit where those in the back seats are concerned, in order that there may be no confusion at the close of the ceremony, the departure of the relatives in order of precedence before the general exodus of acquaintances on both sides being a serious point of etiquette. An American girls adopts the usual Continental custom of entering the church on her father's arm, the bridegroom awaiting her in correct from. The ushers, however, march up the aisle before them, followed by the bridesmaids, the chief of whom walks just in front of the bride. unless she is accompanied by a child as "flower girl," in which case the latter comes last in procession before the bride and her father. After the ceremony, the couple head a long procession. The best man gives his arm to the chief bridesmaid, this pair being followed in turn by the bridesmaids— two and two—and the ever-useful ushers. These, however, with their hats held in their left hands—according to an inviolable social law, and raised almost as high as their shoulders—only accompany the cortege to the porch, from whence they return immediately, and, after conducting each near relative in turn to his or her carriage, they set free the imprisoned guests from their ribbon barrier, while the best man hurries to pay the fees of clergyman, organist, choir, and clerk, and to secure the certificates, for whose safety he is temporarily responsible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 13th November.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice to-morrow afternoon Saturday, the 14th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 13th November.

539.—Detail for the week ending 14th instant:—To-day Friday, 13th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

540.—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No 5529 Cyclist C. Lee Smith, "E" Coy.
No 5991 Vol M S. Moses, "F" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th November.

491.—DRILLS.

No 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 14th instant at 5 p.m. for 6th B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

493.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

A Proficiency Class will be formed shortly. Candidate should send in their names to the Adjutant.

495.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next, the 15th instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

Arms will be available for issue daily from the Head-Quarters Office.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

It is proposed to alter back the "Victory" to the rig that she carried at Trafalgar. This will necessitate fitting the ship with new masts. Instead of black and white, as at present, her hull will be painted back and yellow and her gun ports vermilion. The roof of the museum, which now shows above the upper deck, will be removed, and the hammock nettings will be cut down in the waist of the ship.

GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP

FANNIE WARD.

Miss Fannie Ward is the incarnation of the typical April day. She is "rain or shine" in the flesh. She is the blood and bone representation of gravity and gaiety and the goddess of smiles and tears. She is sun and shadow in the form of a pretty women in pretty frocks—shadow and sun clothed with flesh and the latest Paris fashions. Not to have seen Miss Fannie Ward in a part suited to her temperament and her talent, is not to have experienced the interesting sensation of meeting with a human opal, "where the moon and the sun blend into one." She can shift the masks of comedy and tragedy—not full-blooded and full-thundered tragedy—over the light of her face as easily as the signalman in his box can shift the transparent masks of green and red over the light of a railway semaphore. She is a vivid exemplification in blood and bone of the prologue to "Pagliacci." She is laughter or sorrow standing up and sitting down and walking about. She is Fannie Ward.

AND THE SERVANT PROBLEM.

As Lady Bantock, the now mistress of Bantock Hall, Rutlandshire, in Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "quite possible play," "Fanny and the Servant Problem," at the Aldwych Theatre, Miss Fannie Ward testifies to the truth of all that I have said about her. Fanny, but lately of "the halls," and now of the Hall, has married young Lord Bantock under circumstances which I always understood were the copyright of the authors of penny novelettes. Anxious to discover whether she loved him for himself alone, he wooed her as "Mr. Vernon Wetherall," a struggling artist; and having won and wedded her as the same took her off to Bantock Hall, his ancestral home, and bounced the cruel truth upon her just as 'she was feeling so happy. (Men are so brutal.) As for her own origin, her former business manager, Mr. Newte, has given Lord Bantock to understand that she is of better family than most music hall "artistes," her father having been a bishop and her uncle a judge—a story which is not correct, in spite of its source. Fanny has come from a family of lackeys—of butlers, house-keepers, footmen, and maids—and her conscience is uncomfortable. "But everything's all smooth and satisfactory now," says Newte, trying to console her. But he is reckoning without the knowledge of a certain shocking discovery Fanny made soon after she set foot in Bantock Hall. "Oh, yes," exclaims Lady Bantock, with an April shower of tears in her voice; "everything's jolly! I've married into a family where there are twenty-one servants, every blessed one of which is a near relation!"

THE END OF IT ALL.

Mr. Jerome does not belong to the new order of dramatists, or he would cause Lord Bantock, in the fourth act of "Fanny" and the "Servant Problem," to scatter his brains about the ancestral library with a nickel-plated revolver, and Lady Bantock to drawn her sweet little self in the ancestral fish-pond "in the glimmer of the moon." This is not Mr. Jerome's way, and the saints be praised it is not! After much fun, and much pathos, of which Miss Fannie Ward a mistress of both, is naturally—most naturally—the chief exponent, the Banteck Hall servant problem is quite satisfactorily solved, and the final curtain falls upon the pleasent triumph, amiably though spiritedly accomplished of a little lady whose right to her new position is in her honesty, her pretty patience, her adaptability to circumstances, and her real love for her manly young husband.

MR. CARTRIGHT'S BUTLER.

Next in importance to the part of Lady Bantock, in which Miss Fannie Ward has scored the most conspicuous acting success, so far, of the present dramatic season, is that of the butler, Martin Bennet who takes it upon himself to train his piece—as Lady Bantock indeed turns out to be—to the requirements of Bantock Hall traditions. Mr. Charles Cartwright's sketch of this ponderous Peckniff of the pantry is an extremely clever bit of character work, perhaps slightly marred—so slightly that I am almost ashamed to mention it—by an inclination on the part of the actor to become at times epileptically intense. Mr. Cartwright's comedy now and again runs considerable risk of being, as it were, run over by Mr. Cartwright's tragedy. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that a quivering intensity of face and hand expression which threatens to end in some terrifying cerebral riot is hardly the thing to be associated with the interpretation of a comic character. Mr. Cartwright frightened me, and I don't think Mr. Jerome intended him to. Miss Carlotta Addison and Miss Adela Meason are perfectly delightful as two maiden aunts who might be the transmogrified spirits of the Cheeryble Brothers: Miss Esme Beringer, as one of Fanny's quondam companions, makes a decisive hit with an undecisive opportunity, and Mr. John W. Dean, as Newte, the business manager, and Mr. Leslie Faber, as Lord Banteck, are both admirable.

THE KINGSWAY MYSTERY.

The tragedy which closes the story of "The away Boat" at the Kingsway continues to remain a profound mystery, despite the efforts of expert playgoers to bring its real details to light. My Sunday newspaper gave it out that Lady Kilross (so magnificently acted by Miss Lena Ashwell) drowned herself in the garden pond, believing that the sound of a poacher's gun was really the sound of her lover's suicide. My daily paper's account of the business involved the death of Jim Maitland (my morning daily paper is always so sweet on the "Double Tragedy") and said nothing whatever about George Lomax, K.C., having rescued the young man from self-destruction by locking up his revolver and taking him out for a walk. My evening daily paper was quite positive that Lady Kilross poisoned herself. But my own theory is that Lady Kilross, her system considerably damaged by the drug habit, died of shock, or of two shocks—say, the sound of a gunshot acting upon a drug-weakened heart. She did two significant things before going out into the garden: she first drew attention to the loud thumpings of her heart, and then took a drug. With all deference to expert authority, I suggest that the unfortunate woman, whatever might have been her intention when she rushed out into the night, collapsed beside the pond, and was practically dead before she reached the ground. Perhaps Mr. Coleby the author of the play (which I am glad to know, for Miss Ashwell's sake, is an enormous success), will inform me whether I am right or not. I am sure he is the only person who knows the truth of the matter.

The Police in Brixton, Streatham, Clapham, and Balham, all London suburbs, are, it is said, trying to secure a man who committed a series of highway robberies in a noval and daring fashion. His victims were ladies carrying handbags. Marking them down, he followed them on a bicycle till they were about to cross a road. Then, ringing his bell, he caused them to stop close to the kerb, and, sweeping by, he snatched their bags and rode off without stopping, pursuit being useless.

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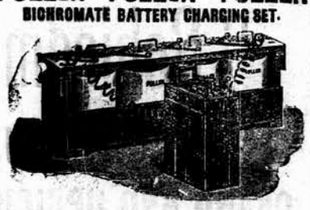

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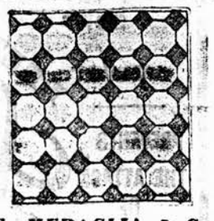

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Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes Full, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and Healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations! No genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURERS ONLY: DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, KINGSTREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, NOV. 11.] [BOMBAY, NOV. 12.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 2/4	5-16	
3 do. Rentes	96 1-4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	1-4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	83 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1-4	9-16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1-4	5-16	
do. in New York ...	50 3-8	1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris....	25·10 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin...	20·45 3-4	1-4	
do. do. do. New York.	4·25 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th
do Short London Bills			May
3 months' sight.	2 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 2/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills....	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per os.) 77/11 2/8 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver—Weak.
At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.
Rs. 2,20,000 were allotted to Bombay at 1s 3 29-32d.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale ... ...Rs. 14,40,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 40,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Easier with good demand
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	...12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 ,,
Imports	...21,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	5·05—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...8 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·71	4·69	4·69	4·69	4·70
—01	—02	—02	—03	—02
Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.	
4·70	4·71	4·71	4·71	
—02			—01	

—03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	76,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	58,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain. ...	7,000 ,,
Do to Continent	36,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—9·30—05	

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·00—06 / Do. do. March 9·01—09 } Declined owing to foreign selling and to bear pressure and liquidation.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7-8—1-16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·73—06
Do. do. March 8·76—06
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

London 11th Nov.

Crop 13,550,000 Bales minimum.
Bad Trade Reduced consumption.

WHEAT.

White choice Karachi C. I. F. 38 May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship Nominal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore 49 1-4 Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—Sellers. Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 3 1-2d. sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers ... ...67?
Yellow Metal... ... ...6 3/8d.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...25s.
,, ,, Mutton Tallow ...35s.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ... Dull.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [12TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
49 Bars Silver ...	78,377	Adelaide viaColombo	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Silver.....	1,767	Bhavnagar.	G Cullianji
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,941	Muscat	M Mackenz'e & Co
1 Bundle Rs.....	1,490	Dubai	
6 Packages Re..	14,000	do	Sundry Importers
2 Parcels Silver..	28	London	Yokohama Bank.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. ,, 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. ,, 14th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for 3 months at 3 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 18 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and for demand Bank bills but some Banks refused to give T. T. for near delivery at better than 1s. 3 27-32d. There has been a small demand at the higher rate and also for delivery 15th December to January at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. at which a moderate amount was done. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. three months' sight for November while for this mail there were buyers at 1s. 4 1-32d. three months' sight. Far Eastern rates are slightly better.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 27-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d. to 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-4
Do 2 months' sight—Marks	137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169 1-4

Government Paper :—

The market to-day, opened at 94 9-16 ready and 94 1-2 for the settlement. Owing to the increase in the Bank of Bengal balance the tone of the market has been firmer. There was some small buying for the account and at the close quotations are 1-16 better allround. Calcutta market is advised as 94 5-8 ready and 94 9-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs	94·10
1st Settlement	... ...	,,	94·9

Bullion :—

On Wednesday the price of Bar silver in London was up 3-16 at 23 1-4 for ready and two months' delivery. New York was 1-2 higher at 50 3-8. Locally the market has not been so strong. The ready rate opened at 59 1-8 ex duty but owing to speculative selling for the settlement the quotation has dropped to 58 12-16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	58	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Notwithstanding the easier advices from the Home markets, prices here opened steady at yesterday's closing rates. Exporters are still doing little or nothing, but at Colaba a fair business was done in the bazaar, a big line of good Broach, March, having changed hands, and Khangaum-Akola was also in demand. Prices close as under.

In ready cottons only a small business was reported by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	234	Mar. 09
Good M. G. Broach	228	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kamptí ...	211-13	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	204	,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	197½	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	197	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	190	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	183	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	180-81	,,
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals	169	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	10,000 Bales
Total Imports	10,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·67	4·65	4·35	4·64
—04	—04	—04	—05

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.
4·68	4·63	4·67	4·67	4·67

—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is a little easier for forward delivery, and a fair business is doing.

We quote:—

Ready... ...	Rs.	8 4 0	B. T.
May..... ...	,,	7 15 3	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

For forward delivery prices are also easier, but there is a good demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	8 9 0	B.T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ...	,,	9 7 0	,,
Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	,,	8 1 0	R.T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with more enquiry and a better business passing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.... ...	Rs.	45 8 0	
Mimbara	,,	46 8 0	
White Khandeish	,,	47 8 0	
Black Kutni	,,	42 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 10 0 B. T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 8 0
Tone.—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0 Jan-Feb Rs. 22 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Rowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 14 0
Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

The market is easier and we quote as under :

White Delhi, April-May...	Rs.	5 8 0	R. T.
White Pissi 85 p.c. ,, ...	,,	5 15 0	,,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,470
India	68
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

David	480
Kohinoor	935
Manockji Petit	3,357 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	680

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	309
Badham Pile & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	350
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,115
Sardar Carbonic Gas Co., Ld....	80
Telephone & Co	33
Treacher & Co	600

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	415

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,833	bales.
Wheat	6,701	cwts.
Linseed	1,558	,,
Rapeseed	nil	
Gingellyseed	8,463	,,
Poppyseed	214	,,
Groundnuts	135	,,
Castorseed	6,217	,,
Rice	4,158	,,
Myrabollams	1,214	,,
Cottonseed...	2,487	,,
Rowraseed...	471	,,
Gram	1,250	,,
Jowar	2,487	,,
Maize	93	,,

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 12.

The owners having reduced their rates, a fair amount of cargo has been booked for Hull, Antwerp and London for the new crop of wheat, June to August shipment; but for the near shipment, the position is unchanged, as cargo is scarce and prices too high to admit of business.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,560
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,340
Commercial Bank of	P. 100	100	6 ,,	63½
India	O. 50	50	1½ ,,	18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	x4500
Century	100	100	50	360
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,760
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,115
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
David	250	250	20	460
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	370
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	xd 1,500
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	155
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	182½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	835
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,400
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,357½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,225
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phoenix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,000
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	580
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,525
S. Mabratt	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,300
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	590
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 ,,	xd 415
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 105

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	132½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	680
New Berar	500	500	40	510
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Batb.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	130
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	320	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	824	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 158
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	134
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	93
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	265
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd 400
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	18	185
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	125
John Roberts and Co'	100	10	14	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurnachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 205
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	11	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	260	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	53
Shivajipur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	450
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
	100	100	Nil.	nom 50
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...	div. 12
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	52
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 290
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	600	600	yr. 40	600

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Upright Grand Piano, 7 octaves, 4 ft. 2 1/2 in. high, and 5 ft. wide .....Rs. 950.

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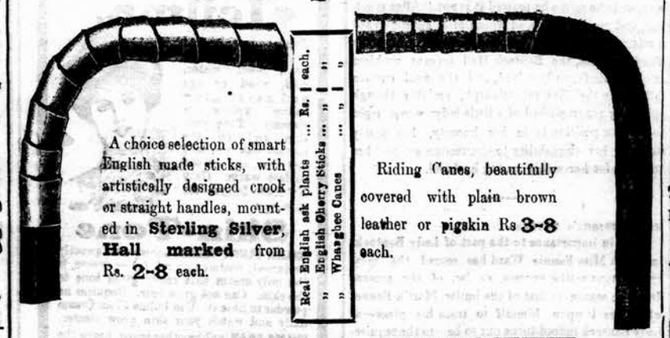

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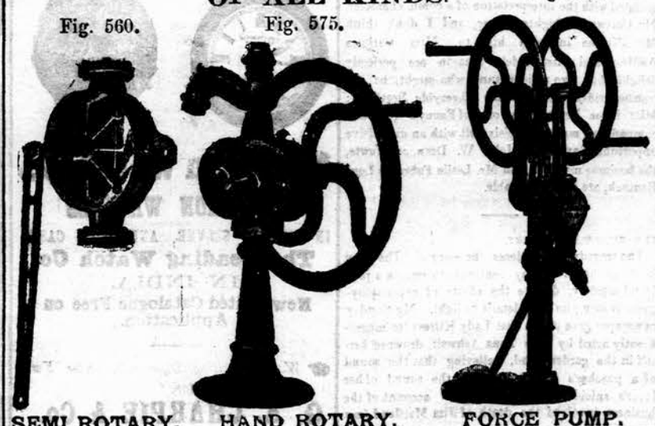
Fig. 560. Fig. 575. Fig. 274.



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MADRAS LOYAL CELEBRATION.

November 10.—The postponed programme of the Loyal Celebrations was carried out yesterday in fine weather, the principal event of the day being at the People's Park where a vast concourse of people assembled to witness the sports arranged by the Loyal Cele. ration Committee on the grounds of the S. I. Athletic Association. The galleries were packed with hundreds of school children rom various institutions in the city, together with their teachers. In the centre of the grounds a large pandal was erected for the accommodation of the numerous guests of Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, K. C. I. E., who was At Home, and dispensed liberal hospitality. The Moore Pavilion was packed and the whole of the ground was filled with spectators, the crowd being estimated at over 10,000. In fact, the crowd was so large that the arrangements made by the Committee were completely upset and the Police had hard work to keep order. It must be said to their credit, however, that the crowd behaved in an orderly manner, in spite of the fact that there were occasional scrambles into the centre of the grounds, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Sir P. N. Krishna Murthi, with the Prince of Arcot, drove into the grounds shortly before 4-30 p. m., and Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lawley and the Misses Lowley, accompanied by Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, and Captain the Hon'ble C. J. Annesley, arrived at about 5. The Committee did not start the final events in the Sports till the arrival of H. E. the Governor, and as a result, the programme could not be got through before dusk and many of the events had to be postponed. The programme was divided into two parts, one being devoted to military events and the other for school and College students. Captain D. Field and Mr. C. W. Moss acted as starters, while the judging was undertaken by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, Captain F. W. H. Walshe, Captain A. A. Duff, Captain T. G. J. Torrie and others. The following are the results :—

100 Yards Flat Race.—Hennessy, Medical College, 1; C.K. Krishnasawmy, Presidency College, 2; B. Swyny, Vellore Training School, 3.

Blindfold Race.—A. Brown, St. Mary's High School, 1; Mr. H. Krishna Rao, Veterinary College, 2; C. K. Nataragan, Veterinary College, 3.

Pick-a-Back Race.—M. Sunderanadan and T. Raghavan, both of the Veterinary College.

Individual Tent-Pegging.—Open to Cavalry and Mounted Corps:—Duffadar Ram Singh, 1; Sowar Amir Lall, 2; Duffadar Duleep Sing, 3.

Tent-Pegging for Officers—Risaldar Nagiah, 1; Capt. Torrie, 2,

Nine Pounder Competition.—Corpl. Will 1; Sergt. Donaghue, 2.

Wrestling on Horseback.—Driver Scoins, 1; Gr. O'Brien 2; Trumpeter Mackertish, 3; Gr. Leggatt, 4.

At the termination of the Sports, H. E. Lady Lawley, distributed the prizes.

Yesterday morning, 3,000 poor were fed by Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswmy Moodelliar at his Choultry on the Poonamallee Road. The feeding was originally arranged for the 2nd instant, but owing to the inclemency of the weather it was postponed. The Choultry was decorated with flags and over the gate the portraits of their Majesties the King and Queen were put up. Sir Savalay and his son were present and with the aid of the Police supervised the distribution of the food.

Apart from the decorations at the People's Park put up by the Committee, there were illuminations in the shape of beacon lights after nightfall, as well as a display of fireworks at the conclusion of the Sports. The Central Station premises were gaily decorated with flags and bunting. The premises of the Carnatic Warehouse, Mount Road, were also decorated and illuminated, with transparencies of the late Queen Empress and the King and Queen. Messrs. Sri Krishnan Brothers, of Georgetown, and Dr. Rama Rau also decorated their premises.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

Ooregaum, 9th Nov.—On information supplied by the Detective Department, the Police arrested a man on Friday in possession of gold valued at Rs. 200, the property of the Mysore Mine.

The heavy rain, which made the weather damp and disagreeable at the time, has now been followed by perfect days and nights, throughout which there is a crisp, cold atmosphere that announces the arrival of the real Indian winter—and makes exercise and life in general most enjoyable; and though the roads have dried up, there is no dust and a wind, which makes for pleasantness, and allows us to look forward to four or five months of delightful weather.

There was a Point-to-Point race on Saturday but the attendance was not as good as usual, the reason assigned being that the finish was too far away from the Field; but a cricket match at Bombay Camp, and some scouting manœuvres by the Volunteers probably accounted for the absence of a good many.

The final ties in the Tennis Tournament are to be played off this week, and the Bridge Tournament at the Club is also nearing completion.

A number of gay functions are anticipated in honour of Mr. Henry Taylor, the Managing Director of the Gold Companies, when he arrives us shortly.

Mr. W. Lansdowne has arrived and intends giving a Concert on Saturday next at the Ooregum Hall. His fine voice was listened to with great pleasure by a large congregation at St. Michael and All Angels' Church last evening, and he is to be heard in the same church next Sunday, when the Rev. Mr. Cane, who is on a visit to the Field, is to preach.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 9th Nov.—The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser visited the Baldwin Schools to-day and inspected the Oldham Hall and Fraser's Hall.

An interesting function took place this morning at the City when Rai Bahadur A. Maigandadeva Moodelliar laid the foundation stone of a new building for the Mysore Tannery Company.

General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, arrived in Bangalore on Saturday and proceeded immediately to Hosur to inspect the Remount Depot, returning to Bangalore this morning.

The annual Harvest Thanksgiving Service will be held at St. John's Church next Sunday. The special music on that occasion at the evening service will include the Anthem "Fear not O Land" by Chas, Lloyd and Ebdon's "Magnificent" and "Nunc Dimittis" in C.

To-day is the fortieth anniversary of the formation of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers. In past years it was customary to celebrate the occasion with a Ball, but this year that function is not to come off till later in the month. It seems a pity that nothing was done to celebrate this important occasion in a fitting manner.

The boys of Baldwin Schools on Saturday evening celebrated the anniversary of Guy Fawkes' Day in the play ground of their school. A large number of their friends were invited to tea, and after a few out-door games the effigy of Guy Fawkes was marched round and burnt on a huge bonfire. There was a fireworks display when it became dark.

THE MADRAS HUNT.

The 1908-09 season will, as already notified open on the 15th instant, but owing to the water-logged condition of the country the place of meeting has not yet been decided upon. Should it be dry enough, the usual fixture at the Mount will probably open the season. The loss of last season's pack soon after its arrival, through an epidemic of piroplasmosis, will be fresh in the minds of hunting men. This most regrettable event necessitated the vacation of the old kennels on the Mount Road. The present pack is housed in new tick-proof kennels, which have been specially built by the Hunt on the old salt pans at the back of the Saidapet Collector's office. It is devoutly to be hoped that the many and ingenious devices in the building of these new kennels will achieve the desired end, viz the circumventing of the tick, to which has at last been traced the hitherto undiagnosable disease that on four or five previous occasions in the history of the Hunt has carried off the entire pack within the coure of a few weeks. The thanks of all followers of the chase are due to Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Gunn, Major G. G. Giffard. I.M.S., and Mr. D. Marshall, for the time and trouble they have expended over the planning and erection of these kennels, which, having been built specially for the purpose are a great improvement on any building the hounds have previously occupied.

The loss of last season's pack and the necessity of building new quarters has put the Hunt's banking account considerably on the wrong side of the ledger and it is to be hoped that all sympathisers with this best of sports, which has flourished in Madras from the middle of the 18th century, will give practical evidence of their sympathy by adding something to their usual subscription and thus helping to put the old Madras Hunt in a sound financial position once more. There still remains a good deal to be done at the kennels in the way of building stables and outhouses, but these additions must perforce wait till the Hunt is in more affluent circumstances.

The new pack of 18 couples arrived on the 14th October, not looking in quite such good case as is usual after a month's sea voyage. Since landing, however, they have came on remarkably fast. The recent wet and comparatively cool weather has done wonders for them, by enabling them to put in a lot of strong exercise on the road, and they are consequently now in much more forward condition than is usual in the short time after their arrival in which they have to be got ready to take the field. They are a most promising lot, and should render a very good account of themselves before many days are over.

The Hon'ble Mr W. O. Horne, who was Master and Huntsman two seasons ago, has again taken up those duties, Mr. H. N. C. Campbell and Captain the Hon'ble O. E. Vesey whipping in to him. All contributions, and may they be many and substantial, will be thankfully received by Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, who again undertakes the arduous duties of Honorary Secretary.

CARRIAGE OF PETROL BY WATER.

Major F. G. Smallwood, M.V.O., R.A., Officiating Chief Inspector of Explosives, has addressed the Lieutenant Governor of Burma on the question of regulating the boat traffic in petro in Burma with safety.

This is the outcome of the recent petrol fire on a cargo boat at Syriam, not far from the Burma Oil Company's works, the report of which was submitted to Major Smallwood for opinion. The accident was fortunately unattended by any loss of life, but it is pointed out by Major Smallwood in his letter that four recent accidents in India resulted in serious loss of life and property, and had the present one occurred further down the river there is little doubt that there would have been fatalities and possibly danger to shipping. He reminds Government of the serious fatality on their barge some years ago near Syriam, when nineteen lives were lost owing to a coolie lighting a cigarette, and in the present case the cooly had been previously searched by European officers. From this he draws the inference that, notwithstanding all possible care and supervision, wherever there is a man there is a potential light.

He suggests, in the first instance, that the Burma Oil Company should, if possible transfer by land instead of by barge their petrol in their own interests and those of the port and for public safety. If that is not feasible the Lieutenant-Governor is requested to regulate the barge traffic in petrol on lines which repeated accidents in Bombay have taught to be the only possible means of carrying on the trade with safety. The Bombay regulations are to the effect that before petrol is loaded on the barges the quarters of the crew should be locked up and not inhabited as long as petrol remains on board. A boat with facilities for cooking and smoking, etc., should be provided for each barge and the hatches securely closed while the barge is at anchor or in transit, Major Smallwood finally points out the necessity for insisting upon barges being fitted with chain anchor cables as in all Home posts, and not with rope as he had found elsewhere in India, because it reduces the chances of an ignited barge drifting among the shipping.

The Port Commissioners, to whom the matter has been referred, have decided to discuss the matter with the principal members of oil firms in conjunction with the Deputy Conservator and Port Officer, the Commissioners being of opinion that the suggestions of Major Smallwood are not all practicable.

PESHAWAR.

November 6.—The gaieties in connection with the Commander-in-Chief's visit have been brought to a successful conclusion. Yesterday afternoon's race meeting was an enjoyable function, and there were some remarkably smart toilettes in the enclosure. Although the programme started at 3 o'clock it was only just possible to finish the races by dusk. The band of the 59th Rifles played an excellent selection, and the officers of the 19th Lancers were "At Home" on the ground. The programme opened with Private Sweepstakes, Horse Chase, Pony Chase and Polo Scurry. Colonel O'Donnell's "Necklace" won the Bara Stakes, and Captain Toogood's "Broome," ridden by its owner, carried off the prize for the Jamrud Stake. Captain Toogood also rode Mr. Graham's "Achievement" to victory in the Michnee Plate.

The subscription dance in the evening was a success, and although there were plenty of people present the ball-room was not overcrowded, thanks to the new extension which acted as an overflow. The floor was in good condition but will improve with use. It is always a trifle sticky after being so long under a carpet. The club was prettily decorated with palms and plants, and the verandahs were shut in with tarpaulins and partitioned off with screens to form sitting-out rooms. The dancing was carried on until a late hour, and the "bar" was supported by many enthusiasts.

A counter attraction, however, was a dinner party given by the Chief Commissioner, Sir George Roos Keppel, to a large number of guests in honour of Lord Kitchener. The dinner was followed by a "levee" which was a brilliant function.

To-day all is bustle for departure. Indeed some of the Nowshera troops left last night by train. The bulk, however, marches away this morning. The time of the Commander-in-Chief's departure which was fixed for 10 p.m. has now been c) He leaves in his own special train at 3 o'clo. this afternoon.

WEDDING AT MADRAS.

The marriage took place on Saturday the 7th instant, at St. Andrew's Church, Madras of Miss Alice Jane Nimmo, daughter of the late John Mitchell Nimmo and Mrs. Nimmo, of 111, Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, and Mr. Alec Crichton, of the National Bank of India, Limited, Madras. The service, which was conducted by the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson, M.A., Senior Presidency Chaplain, Madras, was simple and impressive. Miss Taylor Organist of St. Andrew's, presided at the organ. Shortly before 11-30, the bridegroom arrived, accompanied by his best man, Mr. J. D. Legge, and a little later the bride drove up with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, the former of whom gave her away. The bride, who looked extremely pretty, wore a charming wedding gown of ivory "crepe de chine," made semi-directoire and trimmed with handsome old Viennese point, chemisette and sleeves being of finely tucked net and lace applique, and the only ornament worn was a beautiful enamel and pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

At the conclusion of the Service, the Register was signed and the party left, to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and drove to Branson's Gardens, Kilpauk, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, where a Reception was held. After the usual photographs had been taken and the bride had cut the cake, the Rev. R. Horne Stevenson proposed the health of the happy couple in a racy and felicitous speech, which the bridegroom responded to in a few well-chosen words of thanks. Mr. and Mrs. Crichton shortly afterwards left for the honeymoon amidst a shower of confetti and rice, and the good wishes of their assembled friends. The bride's going-away gown was of mauve shantung, trimmed with lace and wide silk fringe. The coat worn over the gown was of natural coloured shantung, trimmed with Eastern embroidery. The hat was composed of pale Tuscan straw trimmed with a flat wreath of large white roses, green leaves and white tulle.

CALCUTTA WEDDING.

SINCLAIR—RUSSEL.

At St. Paul's Cathedral on Saturday afternoon the marriage of Mr. Bruce Warden Sinclair, a well-known figure in jute circles in Calcutta, with Miss Elizabath Gilmorn Johnson Russel, of Moffat, N.B., was solemnized.

The service was fully choral; the hymns chosen were "O Perfect Love" and "O God, our help in ages past." The bride, who was given away by Rev. D. H. Gillan, M. A., looked very charming in a satin Charneuse empire gown trimmed with malineg lace and pearl trimming. She wore a tulle veil, crowned with orange blossoms. Mr. Allan Harvey officiated as bestman. As the bridal party left the church the Wedding March was played by the organist Mr. E. Slater.

The reception, which took place at the residence of Mr. J. B. Crichton, 22, Ballygunge Circular Road, was largely attended.

The grounds looked very pretty, especially when lit up, and, among the ladies' dresses we noticed particularly Mrs. Crichton's, white princesse gown and fillet lace. She wore a brown hat trimmed with dark red roses. Mrs. Suitie had a very smart white æolian gown and a white hat trimmed with black ostrich feathers. Mrs. Gregory was in brown, the blouse being set off with white lace, and Mrs. Carter were white, and her hat was trimmed with blue corn flowers. Mrs. Stokes were a black and white dress, trimmed with white and black ostrich feathers. Mrs. T. Leeson Ball were a grey æolian trimmed with Carrichnacross lace.

The cake, which was a very handsome confection; it consisted of two tiers, supported by icing sugar pillars, and on the top was an artistic vase containing white flowers and maidenhair. It was supplied by Messrs. William Skinner & Co., Glasgow.

The presents numbered well over a hundred and were very handsome and included a diamond and pearl brooch from the bridegroom to the bride; aminiature of herself from the bride to the bridegroom. The bride's mother's gifts of silver tea service silver fruit dishes, silver breakfast dish, table linen, Brussels lace handkerchief, silver military brush. Miss E. Stupart Russel (sister of bride)—silver saltcellars and mustard pot and pepper boxes.

There were several cheques from the partners of S. M. and Co., the staff S. M. and Co., Mr. D. S. Murray, Ram Sardar Sikdar, Mr. and Mrs. Suttie, and Mr. A. C. Patterson.

We regret that owing to limited space we cannot give a complete list.

The honeymoon, which will be quite a short one, will be spent at Narayangunge at a bungalow kindly placed at the disposal of the happy pair by Mr. and Mrs. Suttie. The bride's going away dress was a chiffon marquisette princesse with hand embroidery and round skirt. She wore a Merry Widow hat, with a cluster of ospreys.

Rev. D. H. Gillan in a very happy speech congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and after their health had been drunk, the bridal pair left in a storm of comfetti.

A QUEEN AND HER BOOKS.

The Queen of Roumania contributes to the "Pall Mall Magazine" some thoughts about her library. She tells that only the modern French poets write the kind of verse her "ear can love."

When I was thirteen (she adds) I recited "The Prisoner of Chillon," the "Odes of Horace," and "In Catillinam" in Latin, and know them still, and tried to read "Manfred" when I was forty I couldn't! I thought it unbearable, lamentable stuff. I read Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther at twenty-three, and laughed till I cried over the book, that moved former generations not only to floods of tears but even to suicide. I remember, when I was quite a little girl, seeing my mother and her ladies with eyes swollen with crying over "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and when, after I was forty, I read it, I wondered what they had cried for.

She thought the "Luck of Roaring Camp" and "Baby Sylvester" so much more touching. "I could" (she says) "have cried over that;"

THE Government of Madras have issued two interesting volumes of valuable records of the days of the East India Company relating to the tract of country now comprised in the Kolar, Bangalore and Hoskote Districts of Mysore. The volumes throw much light on the splendid achievements of an early generation of the Company's servants in the work of consolidation, Administration and of settlement of the country which was brought under British control about the end of the eighteenth century. One of these two volumes deals wholly with an account of the manners, customs, traditions, faiths, beliefs, occupations, social institutions and condition of the people specially complied, as such knowledge was rightly considered by the Company to be essential in an administrator.

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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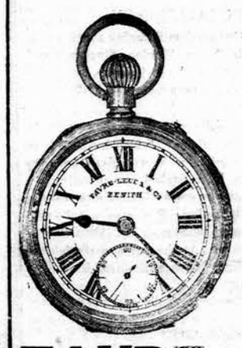

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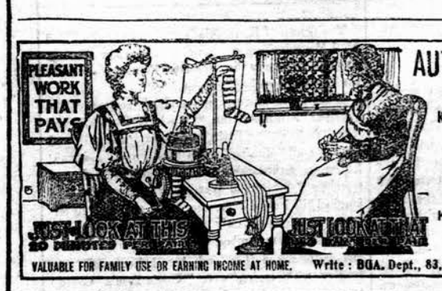

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